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## INTIMATIONS

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes | |
| 8.00 „ | to 10.00 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 10.00 „ | to 11.00 „ | „ | 15 „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.45 p.m. | „ | 15 „ |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 1.15 „ | to 1.45 „ | „ | 15 „ |
| 1.45 „ | to 2.15 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 2.15 „ | to 5.00 „ | „ | 15 „ |
| 5.00 „ | to 8.00 „ | „ | 10 „ |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a.m. | | | |
| 8.00 „ | to 10.30 a.m. | Every | 15 minutes |
| 10.30 „ | to 11.00 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.00 noon | „ | 15 „ |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m. | „ | 10 „ |
| 1.00 p.m. | to 5.30 „ | „ | 15 „ |
| 5.30 „ | to 6.00 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 6.00 „ | to 6.30 „ | „ | 15 „ |
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| Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... ... ... ... | 25 „ 7 „ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sakaki | Kobe |
| $ 27 | Shanghai (S.M.R. Siding) | Lv. | Forenoon | Tues. | Sat. |
| 7 75 | Tsingtao | Ar. | | — | noon. |
| | | Lv. | | Wed. | Tues. |
| | Mukden (S.M.R. Yard) | Ar. | 5.30 p.m. | Thursday. | |
| 7 14.85 | | Lv. | 11.30 „ | | |
| | Changchun | Ar. | 11.30 „ | | |
| | | Lv. | 11.30 „ | Friday | |
| 7 13.5 | Chang-Chun — Harbin Express | Ar. | 7.10 a.m. | | |
| | | Lv. | 8.30 „ | „ | |
| 1 4.60 | Harbin | Ar. | 8.30 „ | | |

SOUTH BOUND.

| 1st Class Fares | | | | Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Thursday | |
| $ 4.60 | Harbin (S.M.R. Station) | Lv. | 10.10 a.m. | | |
| | Changchun | Ar. | 6.40 p.m. | | |
| 7 13.45 | | Lv. | 8.45 „ | Friday | |
| | Mukden | Ar. | 6.30 a.m. | | |
| 7 14.85 | | Lv. | 1.07 p.m. | | |
| | Dairen (S.M.R. Yard) | Ar. | 8.25 „ | Sat. | Wed. |
| | | Lv. | Noon. | Noon. | Noon. |
| 7 27 | Tsingtao | Ar. | Forenoon | Sunday | Fri. |
| | Shanghai | Ar. | | Sunday | Sunday |

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
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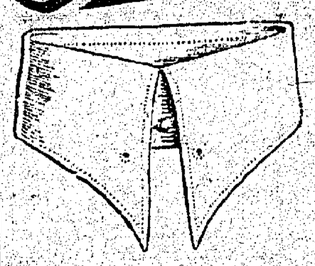
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## MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, January 31st.

Crowds of people are still being vaccinated daily.

The offers made for the agency of the Macao lottery were considered on Jan. 29th.

The contract is for 8 years. There were two offers to take the business on a 3 per cent. basis and one offer of 4 per cent. The condition is that the agent must pay monthly to the Santa Casa the percentage offered on $30,000 even if the latter is less than 3,000 tickets at $10 each. The last agent paid 8 per cent. on the same condition and all the present offers were rejected.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, the Macao Club inaugurates its newly rebuilt theatre. Many improvements have been made and entertainment companies which visit the Colony in future will find a suitable building in which to give their performances.

Our famous dredger *"Carlos da Maia"* has again made its appearance in the harbour after a four months' leave of absence spent in Hongkong.

On Sunday, the 4th instant—the birthday of His Lordship D. Joao d'Azevedo e Castro—the prize distribution at St. Joseph College will take place.

The concert hall at this school has recently been enlarged, mainly owing to the efforts of Father Lima, who has always taken the greatest interest in everything connected with the institution.

## CHINESE NEWS.

### POPULATION OF CHINA.

GIVEN AS 340 MILLIONS.

The most recent investigations made by the Ministry of the Interior give the result that the population of China is now 342,630,000. This shows an increase of 10,690,000 over the figure secured at the census of the Second Year of Hsuan Tung or 1910, which was 327,940,000. Since the last census, the average increase is 2,028,000 per annum.

### JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMPANY A REALITY.

Plans for the formation of a great Japanese-American syndicate to develop the trade, industry and natural resources of the Far East are actually under way (says a report received by the Tokyo News Agency). This is the first instance of anything tangible resulting from the doctrine of co-operation between American and Japanese business men, advocated principally by Judge E. H. Gary and Baron Shibusawa.

The news agency's report says that the present movement is backed by such Americans as Judge Gary, Mr. Willard Straight, vice-president of the American International Corporation, Mr. Jacob Schiff and Mr. J. Selwin Tate, president of a powerful bank in Washington, D.C. Besides Baron Shibusawa, the Yokohama Specie Bank and other leading interests are representing Japan in the undertaking.

### BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.

PROPOSED T. T. TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the new Managing Director of the Bank of Communications, has been very active since taking up his work in the bank. One of his plans for improving the condition of the Bank of Communications is to raise enough funds for the purpose of selling drafts on all its branches, so that Peking merchants may make remittances to the outports through his bank. We learn (says *The Peking Daily News*) that the Bank of Communications will soon make an announcement to the effect that it will accept its Peking notes in selling drafts on its Shanghai Branch or any of its branches in the provinces, but the notes will have to be reckoned in silver according to the rate of the day. Then the Shanghai branch on receiving the telegraphic notice regarding such drafts will pay out silver just like any other bank. It is understood that the above plan, which is to precede the resumption of specie payment, will come into operation very soon.

### CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

SOME STATISTICS.

Under the joint instruction of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Interior, an investigation has been made into the present activities of Christian missionaries in China. A report to the Government on the subject shows that there are now 2,717 Catholic and Protestant Churches in China. There are 4,288 chapels, 8 Bible Societies, 161 Missionary hospitals and Medical schools, 9 Missionary Colleges, 1,171 middle schools, and 2,557 primary schools. There is also a large number of Y.M.C.A. Branches in the provinces.

According to the report there are 1,836 foreign missionaries and 2,716 foreign lady missionaries. In addition to these must be added 902 native preachers, 8,381 native assistant preachers and 1,108 native Bible women. There are also 2,799 teachers and 186,130 students in all the missionary schools, and 388 physicians working in the hospitals established by the missionaries. The number of native converts of both the Catholic and the Protestant faith is 35,287,809.—*Peking Gazette.*

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 9th Feb., 1917, state:—

Our local market continues dull and prices with the exception of Shipping shares remain round about last week's quotations. A good number of transactions have taken place for February settlement, cash business being very limited:—

Our to-day's Rubber quotations from Singapore are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alor Gajahs | $3.90 |
| Glenealys | 2.30 |
| Kedahs | 4.00 |
| Kempas | 8.10 |
| Malaka Pindas | 2.35 |
| Malakoffs | 4.65 |
| New Serendahs | 4.30 |
| Sandycrofts | 5.00 |
| Tapans | 21.00 |

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 3/3. Sterling T/T 2/4½. Silver 37 9/16. Shanghai T/T and Banks buying rate for 3 d/s Bills remain nominal. Singapore T/T 101½.

BANKS.—Sales took place at $720 and shares are now obtainable at $717½.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Small quantities of shares have changed hands and rates are quoted nominal as follows: Cantons $375, North Chinas Tls. 150, Unions $900, and Yangtszes $255; all could probably be obtained slightly below these figures.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have been placed at $367½, and China Fires have a nominal quotation of $155.

SHIPPING.—Douglases—Sales were done at $116 during the week, but at the close have sellers at $114½, with buyers at $114. Steamboats are inquired for at $204 with no shares offering. Indos (preferred) are nominal at $41½. Deferred after sales at $131 and $130 have sellers at $129. Star Ferries are firm with buyers in evidence at $33.

OILS.—Langkats have been sold at Tls. 21 and more shares are obtainable at the rate. Ural Caspians 32/9 and Shells 106/- again close with a nominal quotation.

REFINERIES.—Sugars have been placed at $126½, at which figure more shares are obtainable, and at equivalent rates for forward deliveries. Malabons have buyers at $39.

MINING.—There is no change to report in this market.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have been done at $85 and $86, closing with buyers at the latter rate. April delivery has been transacted at $91. Kowloon Docks.—These have been booked at various rates, and now close with buyers at $125½ cash, with shares on offer at $130½ for April delivery. Shanghai Docks are on offer at Tls. 85 without leading to business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Rates are as follows:—Centrals $93 nominal. Hotels $112. Hongkong Lands $91. Kowloon Lands $35, West Points $73, all sellers. Humphreys Estates after sales at $7.10 are now inquired for at $7.

COTTONS.—Shanghai Market remains dull with very little business taking placed. The following are the latest quotations, viz., Ewos Tls. 145 nominal, Kung Yiks Tls. 73½ sellers, Yangtszepoos Tls. 5½ sellers and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 115 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Lights are wanted at $4.60, Cements at $11.40, Electrics at $49, Waterboats at $16, and Watsons at $6½. China Borneos are on offer at $8 and Providents at $9. The following have a nominal quotation, viz., Dairy Farms $25½, Ices $160, Ropes $34½, Peak Trams (old) $10 and Steam Laundries $3½.

MEMO.—The following general meetings take place during the month. Kowloon Land and Building Co., 10th February, at 11 a.m. Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., 10th February, at 12 noon. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., 13th February, at 12 noon. Hongkong Hotel Co., 17th February, at 12 noon. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 24th February, at 12 noon.

### KIPLING AND THE NEUTRAL.

Brethren, how shall it fare with me
When the war is laid aside,
If it be proven that I am he
For whom a world has died?

If it be proven that all my good,
And the greater good I will make,
Were purchased for me by a multitude
Who suffered for my sake?

That I was delivered by mere mankind,
Vowed to one sacrifice,
And not, as I hold them, battle-blind,
But dying with opened eyes?

That they did not ask me to draw the sword
When they stood to endure their lot,
That they only looked to me for a word,
And I answered I knew them not?

If it be found when the battle clears
Their death has set me free,
Then how shall I live with myself thro' the years
Which they have bought for me?

Brethren, how must it fare with me,
Or how am I justified,
If it be proven that I am he
For whom mankind has denied;
If it be proven that I am he
Who being questioned denied?

(From Rudyard Kipling's "Sea-Warfare.")

### VON BISSING'S "STRONG HAND."

General von Bissing, who is lying seriously ill with pneumonia at Brussels, has received a sympathetic message from the Kaiser, who says:—

"You have used a strong hand and led the country in a far-sighted manner. You have seen that the population has been kept quiet and orderly, and have always favoured German interests, as was your duty. For your fidelity and the successful accomplishment of duty in a difficult and responsible position I beg to thank you."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—JOINED.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Company:—
No. 2034 Sapper C. H. Arnott and
No. 2035 Sapper C. A. Roberts.

2.—LEAVE.

(a) Until further orders, leave of absence from the Colony exceeding seven days' duration will not be granted to any officer or other member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps except:—
(a) On Business.
(b) On Urgent private affairs.
(c) On medical certificate.
(d) For purposes of health (*e.g.*, for a change after prolonged residences in the Far East.)

(b) No. 1912 Pte. E. A. Beaumont is granted 5 weeks' leave from 15th February, 1917.
No. 2002 Pte. J. N. Cunningham is granted 12 months' leave from 2nd February, 1917.
No. 1591 Pte. A. Keith is granted 6 months' leave from 2nd Feb., 1917.
No. 1496 Pte. H. L. Jones is granted leave for the duration of the War from 1st March, 1917.
No. 1291 Pte. S. S. Moore is granted leave for the duration of the War from 8th February, 1917.

3.—PROMOTION.

To be Corporal, dated 9th February, 1917. No. 1476 Lce.-Cpl. B. S. Setna.

4.—TRANSFERRED.

No. 1713 Pte. A. McDonald is transferred from Centre Section M.G. Co. to Scouts Company, dated 9th Feb., 1917.

5.—The undermentioned Volunteers have been selected for instruction in Electric Light Duties and will attend at Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday, 10th inst., at 5 p.m., for further orders. Mufti may be worn. Capt. Russell and the Mechanist Instructors will attend:—
Cpls. A. J. W. Rosser, L. M. Whyte, A. E. L. Shenton, L. S. Greenhill, R. S. Vergette, Ptes. F. W. S. Evans, Syme Thompson, Findlay Smith, I. Grant Smith, W. A. Cornell, G. B. Layton, A. H. G. Jackson, M. M. Maas, H. J. Nairn, G. H. Piercy, J. Rodger, R. A. Wilkinson, W. R. Mansfield, W. Manning, A. H. Crow, L. A. Barton, C. Woodhead, J. Dickson, D. J. Brown, A. Simmons, A. J. Rawlinson, T. Miller, J. D. Dick, E. G. Smith, and T. C. Nixon.

6.—PARADES.

Monday, 12th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong Residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.
5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground.
5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co., Civil Service Company, and Right Section M.G. Co., at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corpl. Edgcumbe and Corpl. Grimes.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 1 in electric light duties at Belchers' Battery.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 3 in electric light duties at Kowloon West Battery.
Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.
5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 2 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery.
Wednesday, 14th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Engineer Company (Taikoo Section only) section drill at Taikoo Docks.
6 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes as instructed.
Instructional classes No. 1, 2, and 3 electric light duties for lecture. Time and Place to be notified later.
Thursday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 1 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 3 in electric light duties at Kowloon West Battery.
Friday, 16th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, C.S.M. Witchell and Corpl. Grimes will attend.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 2 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery.

7.—DETAIL.

On duty 18th inst.—Scouts Co.
" " 19th " — do.
" " 20th " — do.
" " 21st " —Civil Service Co.
" " 22nd " —Artillery Battery.
" " 23rd " —Centre Sec. M.G. Co.
" " 24th " —Belchers 6" Section.
Orderly Office, from 18th to 24th inst.—Lieut. Hutchison.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, February 9th, 1917.

### GERMANY'S IRON INDUSTRY.

The *Algemeen Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) writes that the execution of the Hindenburg programme is meeting with various difficulties in the Rhenish-Westphalian iron industry.

The demand for ore, we are told, is extremely pressing, and the mines are unable, for the time being, to meet it fully. The demand for pig iron is also very great, and extends to all kinds. The blast furnaces would have been able to meet this demand by increasing the higher production still further if the shortage of trucks had not been exercising such a disturbing influence.

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDER BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 11th February, to the morning of Sunday, 18th February—"A" Coy. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Evan Jones.
Next for duty—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY.

Sunday, 11th inst.:—
Field Operations: "A" and "B" Cos. and Signalling and Machine-gun Sections on the Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m. Kowloon Residents of "A" Co. at Kowloon Dock Entrance at 8.50 a.m. Kowloon Residents of "B" Company and Taikoo Section at Kowloon City Police Station at 9 a.m. Mounted Section outside Kowloon Railway Station at 8.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with Topees.
Monday, 12th inst.:—
Platoon Sergeants and Section Commanders with the rank of Sergeant will attend a Class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m.
Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Wednesday, 14th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Thursday, 15th inst.:—
Platoon Sergeants and Section Commanders with the rank of Sergeant will attend a Class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Friday, 16th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m.
Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

TRANSFER.

No. 249 Pte. W. Logan is transferred from Coy. "B," Platoon No. VI., Section 7, to Coy. "D."
No. 559 Pte. C. Crispin is transferred from Coy. "B," Platoon No. VIII., Section 13, to Coy. "D."

STRENGTH.

No. 544 Pte. J. W. Harris is permitted to resign.
Pte. J. Puncheon, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 639 and posted to Coy. "B," Platoon No. VIII., Section 15.
Pte. C. Dickens, having been transferred from H.K.V.C. to H.K.V.R., is allotted Corps No. 640 and posted to Coy. "D."
Pte. R. G. Herbert, having been transferred from H.K.V.C. to H.K.V.R., is allotted Corps No. 641 and posted to Coy. "D."

LEAVE.

Until further orders leave of absence from the Colony exceeding seven days' duration will not be granted to any officer or other member of the H.K.V.R except:—
(a) On business.
(b) On urgent private affairs.
(c) On medical certificate.
(d) For purposes of health.
All applications for leave must state:—(1) Name, (2) Employment, (3) Rank, (4) Age, (5) Period since last leave outside Asia, (6) Reason for application, (7) Special circumstances, if any, connected with the application.
Forms of application for leave can be obtained from the adjutant.

ELECTRIC LIGHT DUTIES.

The undermentioned members have been selected for instruction in Electric Light Duties and will attend at the Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday, 10th inst., at 5 p.m. Mufti will be worn:—L.-Cpls. J. B. Thomson and S. Lack; Ptes. D. A. G. Alison, J. H. Barr, F. A. Brown, A. Hamilton, F. C. Hurley, A. W. Millar, D. Murphy, A. G. Pile, P. Tester, W. Weir, W. Wortherspoon and W. J. Woodman.

(Sd.) G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

INSPECTION.

All Staff Inspectors are required to obtain swords and belts and wear same. They will take position in line 15 paces to the rear of the flag.

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.

A meeting of the General Committee will take place at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, February 14th.
All Inspectors are invited to attend.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Monday, Feb. 12th.—Class III. (Inspector Grant).
Tuesday, Feb. 13th.—Class I. (Inspector Gerrard).
Thursday, Feb. 15th.—Class II. (Inspector Gerrard).

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, February 9th, 1917.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE OLD SAN DOMINGO CHURCH FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Public subscriptions for religious purposes in this Colony are a common thing, and constitute a monthly tax, but we Catholics most willingly subscribe for the sake of the faith.

Of nearly all these subscriptions the accounts are published, but there is one appeal which has been widely circulated in all Far East ports, asking for money to repair the old San Domingo Church, and, though nearly a year has passed, the public does not know how their money has been applied.

Surely it is time that the accounts were rendered to the public.—Yours faithfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

Macao, January 30th, 1917.

## KWANGTUNG COAL AND IRON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read your leading article of to-day with much interest, and am of the opinion that the two real, or principal, causes why both industries are not in a flourishing condition at the present time are the complete lack of enterprise on the part of Hongkong capitalists and the usual obstruction on the part of the Chinese officials. The former and the Hongkong public generally will "drop" millions on gambling ventures thousands of miles away from here, but would spend practically nothing to secure new and profitable industries at their own doorstep, which would mean great prosperity for the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and for Hongkong in general.

If Kwangtung had been situated near Japanese and German spheres of influence for over 70 years there would have been no necessity for penning your admirable leader.—Yours faithfully,

PROSPECTOR.

Hongkong, February 9th, 1917.

## BRANDY PRECAUTIONS.

### WING ON COMPANY FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, the Wing On Co. were fined $100 for a breach of the conditions of a permit obtained under the Liquors Ordinance.

Mr. J. Lloyd (Superintendent of Imports and Exports), who prosecuted, said that on February 2nd the Wing On Company obtained a permit to remove 28 cases of brandy (or 56 gallons) from the general bonded warehouse at Kowloon to the s.s. *Childar*, which was loading at West Point for Swatow. Under the conditions of the permit, the brandy should have been taken straight to the ship, and have reached the vessel before 6 p.m. As a matter of fact, the sampan carrying the goods went over to Hongkong and stayed by the side of the French Canton boat pier all night, the brandy being taken ashore and stored in the Company's premises. Early the next morning it was put back on the sampan, and it was there that it was found by Revenue Officer Dawson.

Mr. Bowley (defending) said that the Company received an order for 28 cases of brandy to be shipped on board the ship, and they at once obtained a permit, and sent a sampan to convey the goods. As a matter of fact, the sampan did not leave Kowloon until nearly five o'clock, and then came across to Hongkong to get the cases roped into fours, as was the usual custom. By this time it had got too late to take them to the ship, and it was also too late to notify the Permit Office. The cases were then taken to the Company's store and put under lock for the night. As they were anxious to get the stuff on board in time, they were going to send it straight to the ship early the following morning, but the Revenue Officer discovered the goods whilst they were on the sampan. It was purely a technical offence.

Mr. Lloyd added that the danger of allowing spirits to be on shore all night was that the spirit could be extracted from the bottles and a substitute put in. No-one would know until the goods reached their destination. He asked for the confiscation of the spirits, which was valued at $700.

Mr. Wood refused to make a confiscation order, saying that it was purely a technical offence which had arisen through circumstances. He imposed the fine stated.

## SCENE IN KOWLOON.

### EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

A scene in Nathan Road, Kowloon, had its sequel in the Hongkong Police Court yesterday when Herbert L. Stainfield, employed at Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., and residing at Saifee Terrace, Kowloon, was summoned by a Chinese employed in the Public Works Department for assaulting him on February 1st.

The complainant said that he was waiting outside 4, Saifee Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon, for his master, who lived on the second floor, when the defendant came out of the house. There was a private ricsha and a bicycle outside the house, and he was looking at these when the defendant came up to him and struck him in the face, making his nose bleed. Defendant struck him about ten times. Witness's master then came out of the house and when defendant was told who he (complainant) was, he said he had made a mistake, for he thought he was a thief.

Defendant stated that he had left his bicycle outside his house whilst he went in to tiffin. When he came out, he saw the complainant standing by watching the bicycle and the ricsha. Complainant then touched them both, and witness, who had previously missed two bicycle bells from his machine, thought the man was a thief. He took hold of complainant, and asked him what he wanted, and the man used bad language and was very cheeky. Witness then struck him twice in the face with his open hand, the man's nose bleeding a little. Just then another European, who lived at the top of the house, came out and said that the man was a P.W.D. foreman, and was waiting for him. Witness then saw that he had made a mistake and he apologised.

Mr. Wood thought the complainant should have accepted the defendant's apology, and imposed the nominal fine of $1.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### OPIUM.

A Chinese was remanded on a charge of being in possession of 1,400 taels of opium, which had been brought to the Colony by the *Sui Kai*.

### THEFT OF A COAT.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed upon a Chinese for stealing a coat. It was stated that the thief went into a shop in Queen's Road West, and asked to be shown a coat. This was done and the "customer" then asked to be shown another coat. When the shopkeeper turned his back to secure another coat the man made off with the first coat, to be eventually caught by a police reservist.

## FIRE AT KENNEDY TOWN.

The Hongkong fire brigade received a call to Kennedy Town at 1.30 a.m. on Friday, and found that Nos. 5 and 6, Praya, used as godowns, were in flames. The fire had secured such a hold that the brigade confined its attentions to preventing the flames spreading to adjoining buildings. Both the buildings were gutted, but it was not until 5.30 a.m. that the brigade got the fire under and even then the debris was smouldering. The buildings were used as godowns by a Chinese firm, the Yee On Wo, importers and exporters. The damage is at present unknown, and the cause of the fire is also a mystery, as there was no-one on the premises at the time. The goods in the first building, No. 5, were insured in four insurance companies for $35,000, and the goods in No. 6, were insured for $25,000. All the contents of the godowns were destroyed, the premises burning fiercely for over an hour.

## "KISMET."

### FINANCIAL RESULT, £550.

After paying all the expenses of production, a draft for £550 has been forwarded to the Lady Cowdray, Hon. Treasurer of the British Women's Hospital "Star and Garter" Building Fund, as the result of the performances of "Kismet," which probably creates a record for theatrical contributions to charities sent from this Colony.

The Committee of the Amateur Dramatic Club take this opportunity to thank all those who assisted in any way in the production, as well as the many firms and business houses who so kindly helped them to arrive at so good a result by free gifts or reduced prices.

## HONGKONG CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

### FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING OF NEW BUILDING.

The foundation-stone of the new building of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Bridges Street Hongkong, will be laid to-day at 2.30 p.m. by the Bishop of Victoria. The funds for the building and furnishings, amounting to $170,000, were given by Mrs. W. E. Blackstone and Mr. Cyrus K. McCormick, of the United States, through the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. The purchase-price of the lot was raised locally three years ago by the directors and members of the Association. The plans for the building were prepared by the donors' architects, who are represented in Hongkong by Mr. A. R. F. Raven.

The building, when completed, will have offices, lobby, gymnasium, swimming bath, lecture hall, billiard room, reading room, educational class rooms, and a hostel to accommodate about sixty residents. The Association was organised in Hongkong in 1901 and has now grown to such proportions that this large and well-equipped building is urgently needed as headquarters for its work.

## HONGKONG WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

### RECENT ACTIVITIES.

At a committee meeting of the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, held on Feb. 7th, it was reported that the different departments had sent the following, which had been despatched to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:

From the Peak Club, through Mrs. Sandeman—2,646, rolled bandages, 46 many-tailed bandages, 22 stump bandages, 5 eye bandages.

From St. Patrick's Hall, through Mrs. Jordan—3,090 rolled bandages, 8 many-tail bandages, 300 swabs, 10 wash cloths, 5 shirts.

From Kowloon, through Mrs. Beckwith—1,463 rolled bandages, 31 many-tail bandages, 27 eye bandages, 10 pairs socks, 6 caps, 1 balaclava helmet, 436 swabs.

From the City Hall—240 shirts, 12 dressing gowns, 10 waistcoats, 4 pillows, 10 surgical shirts, 56 bed jackets, 14 pairs pyjamas, 67 vests, 5 pairs invalid boots, 12 scrubbers, 24 milk covers, 80 mops, 85 mufflers, 138 pairs socks, 58 knee-caps, 4 pairs cuffs, 8 caps, 2 mittens.

And 80 pairs socks given to the Shropshires.

The following are extracts from a letter received by the Executive Committee of the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers from Dr. Price Mitchell, C.M.O. No. 17, British Ambulance Train, France, dated December, 1916:—

"Your two splendid parcels have just arrived. We are on our way to the base to unload, and have been lucky enough to pick up our post bag on the way. It is most good of you to have favoured us with such useful gifts; both stockings and caps are beautifully worked, the nurses say they have are the best war work they have seen since the war. We have a great demand for long stockings, especially since the "Trench feet" season has set in, and, apart from surgical cases, for the Kilties with rheumatism.

The parcel contained 1½ doz. large knitted stockings 1½doz. caps and ½ doz. smaller stockings. The splendid gift is as timely as it is useful, and we are more than grateful to the Hongkong ladies for so excellent a specimen of their work apart from their generous forethought.

## "OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

### KOWLOON.

Yesterday "Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the troops, to Mrs. Philip de Fonblanque, care of the Matron, No. 2 General Hospital, Chelsea, England, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:—

3,336 Rolled Bandages.
618 Swabs.
63 Flannel Manytailed Bandages.
15 Floor Mops.
39 Eye Bandages.
28 Pairs Surgical Stockings.
24 Caps.
3 Pairs Socks.
20 Milk Covers.
98 Suits Pyjamas.
1 Case Dry Ginger.
1 Japanese Game.

# SPORT.

## HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

### R.E.'s v. DOCKYARD.

The above teams met on the Tai Hang range on the 4th inst., the Dockyard marksmen winning by a fairly good margin. Scores:—

| DOCKYARD. | 200 | 500 | 600 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Brock | 32 | 31 | 29 | 92 |
| Mr. Elson | 30 | 30 | 31 | 91 |
| Mr. Goodman | 31 | 31 | 24 | 86 |
| Mr. Cousins | 27 | 34 | 24 | 85 |
| Mr. Sears | 31 | 25 | 25 | 81 |
| Mr. Brown (Capt.) | 30 | 30 | 20 | 80 |
| Mr. Allen | 26 | 25 | 25 | 76 |
| Mr. Wright | 27 | 28 | 21 | 76 |
| Total | | | | 667 |
| *Less* deduction of 4 per cent. for Aperture Sights | | | | 23 |
| Net | | | | 644 |

| R.E.'s. | 200 | 500 | 600 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cpl. Allen | 29 | 33 | 27 | 89 |
| Q.M.S. Black* | 29 | 29 | 29 | 87 |
| Q.M.S. Williams | 28 | 25 | 27 | 80 |
| Sergt. Coxon | 28 | 26 | 26 | 80 |
| Cpl. Huxley | 21 | 31 | 24 | 76 |
| Lieut. Wahl | 29 | 27 | 19 | 75 |
| Cpl. Ramskill | 20 | 28 | 26 | 74 |
| Sergt. Offord | 21 | 27 | 18 | 66 |
| Total | | | | 627 |

*Aperture sight.

## CRICKET.

### KOWLOON v. HONGKONG.

The following will represent Kowloon in their game with the Club at Kowloon on Saturday:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. V. Braga, W. H. Stapleton, H. Overy, A. C. Brawn, A. R. F. Raven, E. J. Edward, F. W. Wood, Dr. C. Forsyth, and J. H. Mead.

## FOOTBALL MEETING.

A meeting of the management committee of the Hongkong Association Football League was held in Victoria Barracks yesterday evening, Master Gunner May R.G.A. presided, and the following business was transacted. The 21st instant was fixed for the 83th Company, R.G.A. and Navy Res. to play their postponed match in the second division, and the 83rd Company R.G.A. are to play the South China Athletic on the 3rd March. The claim for two points by "D" Co. K.S.L.I. against the 83rd Company, R.G.A., on account of the latter not turning up, was allowed, and it was also decided that the 83rd Company pay the referee's fee of $1.00.

With reference to the postponed K.S.L.I. v. Club match in the first division, it was decided that this game be played on the 24th instant, and the claim by the K.S.L.I. for the points was disallowed.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The game to-day between the R.E. and K.S.L.I. should be well worth watching, as, apart from both teams being in their best form lately, the game will have an important bearing on the Championship. If the Sappers are successful, they will have a sporting chance of winning the league, but in the event of them losing, the Shropshires will be hot favourites. The match between the Club and the Navy will not be played owing to the inability of the Navy to raise a team. The Club at present have quite a good chance of winning the league, and the winding up matches should provide some very interesting games.

The position in the United Services Leagues is rather peculiar. The R.G.A. cannot lose their chance of becoming champions without getting defeated in an extra game. If the Volunteers beat the K.S.L.I., they tie the Gunners with ten points. If the R.E. defeat the Navy, they also obtain ten points, while the Shropshires have to defeat the Volunteers and the Navy, and then they also possess ten points. The final stages should provide plenty of excitement.

The game that will practically decide the second division will be that between the South China Athletic and the "D" Co. K.S.L.I. which takes place on the 17th. If the soldiers can win, their position is assured, but if the Chinese are successful "D" Co., "A" Co., the Staff and Departments and the Athletic will all have chances.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

R.E. v. K.S.L.I., Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.

H.K. F.C. v. Navy, Scratched. Navy unable to raise a team.

2ND DIVISION.

Navy v. Lusitano, Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

83th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon, Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones.

TEAMS.

K.S.L.I.—Pritchards; Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams and Henn; Braddock, Machin, Pritchards, Jones and Peplow.

R.E.—Wilkanson; Blumfield and Coxon; Hortop, Smith and Richards; Millard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

*Division II. Table to Date.*

| Club. | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals F. | Goals A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "D" Co. K.S.L.I. | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 16 |
| "A" Co. K.S.L.I. | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 13 |
| Staff and Depts. | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 13 |
| S. China Ath. | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 11 |
| 83th Co., R.G.A. | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 83rd Co., R.G.A. | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| Lusitano | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| R.E. Res. | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 31 | 6 |
| Kowloon | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 5 |
| Navy Res. | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 3 |
| 87th Co. R.G.A. | 9 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 |


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TRADE MARK REG U.S.PAT.OFF.

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IN ALL MEN'S SIZES 5 TO 10.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

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V. D. BURGUNDIES.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE $24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores,

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

94-3

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SMART NECKWEAR

DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.



PLAIN COLOURS

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES, INCLUDING KHAKI.

INSPECTION INVITED.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 12th February. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 6 P.M. on that date, for Enrolment.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [272

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on MONDAY, the 12th current.
A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1917. 273

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE HON. SECRETARY requests Members not to resort to the Telephone unless indicated, in which case his numbers are:—
OFFICE ..... 1806
RESIDENCE ..... 1077
All inquiries appertaining to Accounts, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. [274

RACE BOOKS 1917.

Leather-covered ..... $2.00
Cloth-covered ..... 1.75
Paper-covered ..... 1.00
May be had from:—
NORONHA & Co.
(Printers to the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB),
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
BREWER & Co.,
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [275

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by MESSRS. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. 276

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ENTERTAINMENT AT
THEATRE ROYAL,
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M.

THE ROPE KING.
AN EASTERN WIZARD
TOM KEIG.

This marvellous illusionist has baffled and defeated the world with his wonderful and seemingly impossible feats.
He has challenged all-comers to compete with, or expose him in the following illusions: The Coffin, The Trunk, The Manacle, and Rope Tricks, etc., etc.
All the equipment used in these feats was manufactured by well-known European and Chinese firms in Hongkong, and is open to Public inspection at any time. [277

SECOND 8½ PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 26th December, the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, *i.e.*, as previously advertised.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, $25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. 176

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 858, for Five Shares, Nos. 75576/75580, standing in the Register in the name of AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [171

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAN KOON, late of 16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [178

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [223

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [227

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting-Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [265

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [261

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.,
(Incorporated in U.S.A.
[253

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br., abstainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy refs., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., LTD.,
Kowloon. [108

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS with New Surcharge CHINA at Reasonable Prices.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
138 Hongkong.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [246

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From May to end of October.

STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to— "H. W. L."
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [188

TO LET.

NO. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House. From 1st April.
Apply to—
DR. M. E. ASGER,
New Post Office Building. [269

TO LET—(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED).

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK—6 Rooms and Large Kitchen.
DENNYS & BOWLEY. [256

TO LET.

"WELLBURN," No. 78, THE PEAK. From 1st April, 1917.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. 245

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. [243

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [106

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. 97

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. [90

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD 72

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [66

TO LET.
From 1st May

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [108

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD. [28

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN

SHERRY

EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616. [12

DEATHS.

COLLACO.—On February 8th, at No. 1, Woodland Terrace, VICENTE ALEXANDRE DE PAULO COLLACO, of the Hongkong Bank, Hongkong, aged 59 years. Shanghai and Bangkok papers please copy. [271

STEEL.—At the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, on the 9th inst., J. W. STEEL, Victualling Store Officer, Royal Navy, aged 40 years. North China and London papers please copy. [278

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 10TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

## A TRIBUNAL FOR HONGKONG.

IN another column we publish a very important proclamation by H.E. the GOVERNOR appointing a Commission to inquire "Whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, who wish to volunteer for active service with HIS MAJESTY'S forces outside the Colony, should be allowed to leave the Colony for that purpose." The Commission, which is representative of the commercial community—junior as well as senior—and of both Services, will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., whose long experience of legal procedure will be of the utmost value in conducting its deliberations. The Commission will have the power to require the attendance of witnesses by *subpœna* and to hear evidence on oath, but its recommendations will be subject to confirmation by H.E. the GOVERNOR. All British male subjects, therefore, who have not attained the age of forty-one, and who wish to join the Army, are invited to send their applications in writing forthwith to Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, the Colonial Secretary's Office, who will act as Secretary to the Commissioners.

This announcement, we are sure, will be generally welcomed. For some time past the younger men in the Colony have been very much exercised in mind as to their duty in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing. It is little more than twelve months ago since the GOVERNOR issued a reassuring statement, which was published in this newspaper, pointing out the necessity for retaining men who were qualified to carry on the trade of the Colony and at the same time to take part in local defence. Since that time, however, the demand for men to serve with the Colours has become more urgent, with the result that Conscription has been introduced in Great Britain, and the Foreign Office has instructed its representatives abroad to register the names of all male Britons suitable for military service. This knowledge, combined with a certain amount of adverse, if ill-informed, criticism, has caused a good deal of uneasiness in Hongkong, with the result that the European assistants in several of the principal hongs have demanded authoritative guidance as to their proper course of action, and, in the event of their retention being considered necessary, some certificate, the production of which would protect them from obloquy in the future by showing that they did not seek to shirk their responsibilities. Similarly, their employers were anxious to be cleared of any suspicion that they had arbitrarily or unnecessarily placed obstacles in the way of those who desired to follow their patriotic instincts.

For these reasons we welcome the appointment of a tribunal which will not merely serve to clear individuals of any reproach, but will, also, be a guarantee that the Colony does its utmost to serve the great cause. Although there is no mention of compulsion, it will probably be felt that a moral obligation now rests upon every able-bodied man of military age to submit his case for consideration. In these circumstances, we cannot help thinking that some indication should be given as to the number which the competent authorities consider it possible to release, and exactly what duties of a military nature those who remain will be called upon to perform. In the absence of this information, the Commission may waste a lot of unnecessary time in inquiring into useless applications. It is possible, for example, that it may pass for active service a total greatly in excess of that by which the man-power of the Colony can with safety be depleted, and, though its findings will be subject to review, the final decision must be guided, in some measure, by this consideration. Again, we fail to see how it can be satisfactorily decided that a given business can spare certain members of its staff until it is known exactly what demands will be made upon the remainder in connection with the defence and good order of the Colony. The present arrangement, therefore, seems to us like putting the cart before the horse. Moreover, it should be stated whether those anxious to volunteer for active service will, if selected, have their passages paid, and, in the case of married men, what provision will be made for the repatriation of their wives and families. It would be an advantage to know, also, whether, in the event of a man being released for service against the wishes of his employer—for that, it is to be presumed, is the reason for the appointment of the Commission—his position will be open to him when the war is over. If not, it is difficult to see what assistance the tribunal will be to him.

The proceeds of Mr. Denman Fuller's Piano Recital at Government House last Monday amounted to $1,000.25 in all, of which the sum of $145.25 goes to the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund and the balance to the H.K.W.W. Association.

The following marriages are announced to take place shortly:—Mr. Edgar William Herbert Carpenter, assistant in the P. and O. Company, Shanghai, and Miss Agnes Wakelin Cochrane, Glenfarg, Perthshire; Mr. Frederick William Maze, Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin, and Miss Laura Gwendoline Bullmore, of Sydney.

Practices for the *Elijah* will be held in the Cathedral at 6.15 p.m. on Thursdays during Lent, commencing on March 1st. Mr. Denman Fuller will be glad to hear as soon as possible from any wishing to help. The performance will take place on Good Friday evening, and a collection will be made on behalf of certain deserving War Charities.

## MAN-POWER QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

PROCLAMATION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following Proclamation by H. E. the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., appears in to-day's issue of the *Hongkong Gazette*:—

Whereas by the second section of the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1886, it is enacted that the Governor in Council shall have power to nominate and appoint Commissioners under the public seal for the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting any enquiry that may be deemed advisable and for reporting thereon;

And Whereas the Governor in Council has deemed it advisable that an enquiry should be instituted, made, and conducted regarding the following matter, namely:—

Whether, and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony, should be allowed to leave the Colony for that purpose:

Now I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby appoint you:—

The Hon. Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C.,

The Hon. Mr. Charles Edward Anton,

Robert Shewan, Esquire,

Charles Montague Ede, Esquire,

Lieut.-Colonel Ivor Bertram Fendall Currie, R.A.,

Commander Charles William Malbeyse Beckwith, R.N.,

Thomas Alexander Loughlin, Esquire, to be Commissioners for the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting such enquiry:

And I do also appoint you, the said Ernest Hamilton Sharp, to be Chairman of the said Commissioners:

And I do also appoint Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, Esquire, to be Secretary to the said Commissioners:

And I do also order and direct that for all or any of the purposes of the said enquiry five Commissioners inclusive of the Chairman shall be and constitute a quorum:

And I do further, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, order and direct that the said Commissioners shall have all the powers, rights, and privileges set out in the third and fourth sections of the said Ordinance:

And I do further require you, the said Commissioners, to report to me your findings and your recommendations in the matter of the said enquiry.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 9th day of February, 1917.

By Command,
CLAUD SEVERN,
(*Colonial Secretary.*)

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following notification is published, by command:—

The Commissioners appointed by virtue of Proclamation No. 2 of the 9th February, 1917, are prepared, for purposes of the enquiry indicated in the said Proclamation, to consider forthwith applications from male British subjects, who on the said 9th February, 1917, have not attained the age of forty-one years and who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony.

Applications should be addressed forthwith in writing to Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary's Office, and they should contain particulars of the applicant's birthplace, age, and employment, and any other matters that the applicant may wish to bring to the notice of the Commissioners.

By direction of the Commissioners,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
(*Secretary to the Commissioners.*)

We are officially informed that Mr. T. A. Loughlin has been nominated to the Commission as the chosen representative of a number of men of military age, who recently approached the Government for a definite pronouncement as to whether they could be allowed to leave the Colony for active service.

# THE WAR.

## AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

## SPAIN'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

## MUCH BRITISH ACTIVITY.

## ENEMY "NERVOUS AND JUMPY."

*General.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### SPAIN AND "FRIGHTFULNESS."

### A "MOST PAINFUL IMPRESSION."

MADRID, February 9th.

Spain's reply to the German proclamation of unrestricted submarining says that it has made a most painful impression, and tranquilly, but firmly, protests that such unprecedented warfare is contrary to the principles observed by all nations even in their most violent moments. The reply refuses to admit the legitimacy of such warfare, and does not doubt that Germany will find a means of satisfying the demands of Spain, which is bound to protect the lives of its subjects and maintain the integrity of her soverignty.

### AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.

A telegram from Berlin rather discounts the strange Copenhagen story regarding the detention of Americans, and states that Mr. Gerard's departure has not been fixed because the batch of passports are not ready.

### MAN POWER.

LONDON, February 9th.

The War Office has called up for immediate service employees of "Government local authorities" from 18 to 22 years of age, following the cancellation of their exemptions.

### THE KING'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, February 9th.

The House of Commons has adopted the King's address from the Throne.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### THE AMERICAN RUPTURE.

### NEUTRALS AND THE U. S. EXAMPLE.

#### GREECE.

ATHENS, February 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the American request to Greece to define her attitude towards Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare has embarrassed the Government, which is sounding other neutrals before replying.

#### HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, February 8th.

The Foreign Minister has pointed out to the United States' Charge d'Affairs that the reasons governing the action of the United States towards Germany do not apply to Holland, because the attitude of the United States is the result of anterior negotiations.

#### CHILE AND ARGENTINE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 8th.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has further conferred with South American representatives.

It is stated that Chile and Argentina have hitherto not approved of the Brazilian Note, Argentina being of opinion that the German-American rupture has come too late. Negotiations with the South American States will continue.

BUENOS AIRES, February 8th.

The President is considering German submarinism, and will convoke a special Cabinet on the subject.

Official circles are of the opinion that the Government will make no special declaration, but merely announce its intention of safe-guarding national interests.

The newspapers urge the Government to support President Wilson.

### A THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

NEW YORK, February 7th.

The Government has ordered a thorough enquiry into the manner of the killing of the American negro seaman Wallace in the sinking of the *Eavestone*.

#### NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, February 8th.

The Norwegian Government has replied to the appeal of the United States that it cannot adhere to the latter's action towards Germany, adding that the three Scandinavian Kingdoms are now discussing their attitude on the basis of international law.

### DISABLING INTERNED SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

The Secretary for War, in a statement, admits that in various Philippine harbours, and at Colon and Panama, machinery has been removed from German merchantmen.

At New York the information regarding the disabling of interned German ships is conflicting. It is now authoritatively stated that they are not irreparably damaged but sufficiently to disable them temporarily.

The *New York Herald* says vital parts of the machinery have been removed to safe places of hiding. One of the big liners can be repaired in less than six months.

### SENATE'S FIRM STAND.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

The resolution in the Senate ratifying the rupture with Germany was generally supported with the exception of a few Republican pacifists.

Senator Lodge, who has been a most bitter opponent of President Wilson in the past, urged his colleagues to show that the people were united in supporting the Government on a grave question.

All the speakers pledged their unquestioning support to the Government in the event of war.

### SECRET WAR PREPARATIONS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

The outward calm of the nation conceals tremendous secret preparations for war. Soldiers are drilling in the latest European methods.

It is stated that General Pershing's force, which has returned from Mexico, is one of the most perfectly equipped in the world. Throughout its eleven months in Mexico it practised hand grenade battles, advancing behind a barrage fire, entrenching and repelling attacks. Fleets of aeroplanes accompanied it, as well as caterpillar tractors, somewhat resembling the "Tanks."

A New York message states that the testing of sixteen-inch guns at Sandy Hook, caused a panic, thousands of people on Long Island thinking it was a German bombardment. They were quickly reassured.

The new National League of Women's Service has met at the Vanderbilt residence, and planned the organisation of women in the event of war.

#### ARGENTINA.

LONDON, February 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the Government has replied to Germany regretting that the Emperor considers such extreme measures necessary, and declaring that the Government will base its conduct, as always, on the fundamental principles of international law.

### SPAIN.

LONDON, February 8th.

Spain has resolved not to abandon her neutrality, but she will resolutely defend her national interests and dignity while protesting against German submarining of merchantmen.

### AUSTRO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.

There is a message from Vienna to the effect that the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the American Ambassador is still conferring with the Foreign Minister with a view to a continuance of Austro-American relations.

#### HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, February 8th.

In the States General, it was announced by the Premier that the Government had energetically protested against the latest German submarinism. It was not intended to depart from neutrality, but they would not desist from their resolve to resist, by arms, any violation of their territory.

### GERMAN INTERESTS IN AMERICA.

BERNE, February 8th.

Switzerland has agreed to take charge of German interests in the United States.

### A TYPICAL GERMAN MOVE.

COPENHAGEN, February 8th.

Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, has telegraphed from Berlin that he and all Americans are detained as hostages until the departure of Count Bernstorff, and the Germans who are aboard German merchantmen is guaranteed.

### STANDARDISED MERCHANTMEN.

#### GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROGRAMME.

LONDON, February 7th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, replying on behalf of the Food Controller, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that arrangements were being made to carry out a large and new construction of standardised merchantmen, also the construction of such merchantmen as were already in course of building. He assured the House that unsparing efforts were being made to utilise the nation's shipbuilding capacity to the utmost, compatible with the needs of the Admiralty.

### WAR SERVICE BY INDIANS.

LONDON, February 7th.

Up to January 1st, 1916, of the Indian officials retired or on leave who offered their services for the war to the India Office, where a Bureau has been established for this purpose of putting applicants into touch with Government Departments, 108 received commissions in the Army and Navy, and 212 are employed in the War Office or Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, the India Office or other Departments. Most of the others are doing valuable work in non-official organisations connected with the war. In addition, 153 officers on leave obtained war work independently, and 137 received commissions in the Army or enlisted. The aggregate appointments were 813, out of 912 registered, while 300 non-officials, mostly connected with India, were registered, and a fair percentage have found employment.

### AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, February 7th.

The authorities are closing the theatres and entertainments four days weekly. They are also curtailing the railway services to economise coal.

### ANOTHER GERMAN EXPLOSION.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

The Bayer Company's great aniline factory at Leverakrusen, in Germany, has been blown up. Two streets were destroyed and many people were killed.

### FLEMISH AUTONOMY.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.

The German papers state that a Council has been formed in Brussels for the purpose of considering steps for the introduction of full autonomy for the Flemish people.

### CANADA'S WAR VOTE.

$500,000,000 APPROPRIATION VOTES

LONDON, February 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the House of Commons has passed a War Appropriation Bill for $500,000,000.

Parliament has adjourned until April 19th to enable Sir Robert Borden to attend the Imperial Conference.

### GREECE ADOPTS BREAD TICKETS.

LONDON, February 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that bread tickets are now being issued.

### FRENCH WAR MEASURES.

PARIS, February 8th.

In the Senate the Government has introduced a Bill empowering the taking over of buildings and any other enterprise.

### COTTON WORKERS AND WAR.

#### RESTRICTIONS WAIVED.

LONDON, February 7th.

Owing to the scarcity of labour, due to enlistments, the Lancashire cardroom weavers have agreed to relax the rules and allow females and youths to work in the card-blowing room.

### THE TEA SUPPLY.

#### REDUCED RATES FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, February 7th.

The *Times* learns that the War Office and the tea trade have agreed regarding the tea supply to the Forces. All companies shall tender by the end of this week at rates much below those ruling in London.

It is pointed out that the lower rates for delivery at Calcutta are to some extent justifiable, since the Government will pay runees which will immediately be available for expenditure by the Companies, who will also not be concerned with freight difficulties.

### RESTRICTING SUGAR STOCKS.

LONDON, February 8th.

The Press Bureau states that the Food Controller prohibits dealings in sugar without a permit outside the United Kingdom, and requires returns of stocks of brewers' sugar and the warehousing of new arrivals thereof. He also prohibits withdrawals without a permit.

*Franco-Belgian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### MUCH BRITISH ACTIVITY.

#### IMPORTANT POSITION GAINED.

LONDON, February 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked this morning an important position on the highest point of Sailly Saillisel Hill, gained the whole of our objects, and took 78 of the enemy prisoner.

We followed up the capture of Grand Court vigorously on both banks of the Ancre, making considerable further progress.

We captured, at night, Baillies Court farm, on the Beaucourt-Miraumont road, and also a trench between Grand Court and our old front line, taking 82 more prisoners.

Our gains on the Ancre since the New Year represents on advance of an average of three-quarters of a mile to a three mile front.

We raided trenches to the south of Bouchavesnes, killing a number of the enemy in their dug-outs, which were bombed.

We repulsed two attempted raids in the neighbourhoods of Gueudecourt and La Bassee.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillerying near Armentieres. At Ypres a large explosion was caused in the enemy lines.

### BRITISH "NIBBLINGS."

#### ENEMY NERVOUSNESS AND JUMPINESS.

PARIS, February 9th.

Grand Court, the latest of the series of British nibblings at the German lines in the West, is the fifty-third village the Anglo-French have re-taken since January 7th. These gains are producing a growing enemy nervousness and jumpiness. They have been gained by the newest form of attack, in which a continuous and general, instead of a specially localised, bombardment no longer enables the enemy to discover where the bomb-carrying "Tommies," creeping up under cover of the artillery, are likely to burst in on dug-outs.

### BELGIANS REPULSE ENEMY RAIDERS.

LONDON, February 9th.

A wireless Belgian official message says:—A strong party of Germans attacked our posts to the south of Dixmude, but were met with rifle and machine-gun fire which decimated them. The survivors surrendered. Numerous corpses were heaped up before the trenches, and some were brought in.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED

#### COMPLETE FAILURE OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, February 7th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the correspondent of the *Liberte*, describing the British operations on the Somme, says that their two latest successes north of the Ancre, though local in character, distinctly improves the position before Bapaume.

Simultaneously a fine attack north-east of Guedecourt easily obtained the objectives in half an hour, with the smallest losses. The Germans attempted a stiff fight, but were unable to withstand the torrent. For a moment the new fortress at Transloy was threatened with annihilation, hence the violent German counter-attacks, which failed completely.

The cannonade on the whole British front is more intense, and the effects of the activity of the British artillery are soon apparent.

### FRENCH AIR ATTACKS.

LONDON, February 7th.

A French *communique* says:—There was lively grenading and artillery fire in the region of Hill 304 and Avocourt wood.

A French aeroplane bombed military establishments at Lahr, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

A French air squadron bombed an aerodrome at Mariakerke.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 8th.

A German official announcement states:—The British attacked north-east of Bouchavesnes, but their initial success was equalised by our counter-attack.

*Italian Front.*

*EARLIER CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ACTIVITY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, February 7th.

An Italian official message says:—Enemy attacks on the right bank of the Bretna and on Mount Freikofel failed.

*Naval Activities.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE "CALIFORNIA" OUTRAGE.

#### AMERICAN CHILDREN MISSING.

LONDON, February 9th.

The latest American advices state that at least two, and possibly three American born children are missing from the *California*.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### HIGH SEAS OUTRAGE.

#### ANCHOR LINER TORPEDOED.

NEW YORK, February 8th.

The Anchor Liner *California*, from New York to Glasgow, has been torpedoed. One person was killed and thirty injured. The rest are being landed.

#### MISSING AND KILLED.

The *California* carried passengers and mails.

Survivors state that 13 passengers and 28 of the crew are missing, and that four were killed and twenty injured. They state that two submarines attacked her.

#### AMERICAN CONSUL ENQUIRING.

The survivors of the *California* include one American. It is believed that there were others aboard.

The American Consul is fully enquiring into the matter.

#### ONE AMERICAN ABOARD.

It is stated that the American survivor from the *California* was the only American aboard.

#### TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

The Second Officer states that the *California* left New York on January 20th, with thirty-two passengers and 173 crew. She was torpedoed on the morning of February 7th. A terrific shock was felt, and the boats were immediately lowered. The passengers behaved splendidly.

Members of the crew assert that a submarine appeared on each side of the liner, and it was impossible for her to escape. The Captain remained on the ship until she foundered, and was subsequently picked up.

No warning was given, and the vessel sank in seven minutes. The survivors were rescued an hour later. They had lost everything.

The missing include the Chief Engineer, the Third Officer and another engineer.

[The *California* was a twin screw steel liner of 8,662 tons and was built in 1907 by D. and W. Henderson and Company, Ltd., of Glasgow. Her dimensions were:—Length, 470 feet; breadth, 58.3 feet; depth, 34 feet. Her port of registry was Glasgow.]

### THE LATE SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

Yesterday the remains of the late Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., were conveyed from the deceased's residence, 33, Robinson Road, to the Tung Wah Hospital mortuary, Telegraph Bay, there to await interment. Among those who took part in the procession from Robinson Road to Kennedy Town were the Governor's A.D.C. (Lieut. Kinchen Smith, representing His Excellency); Mr. R. E. Lindsell (from the Office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs); the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Dr. S. W. Tso, and Messrs. Chau Sui Ki, Ho Fook, Un Kam Wah, Wong Kwong Tan, Leung Shi Yee, Chau Shau Shan, Chung Sum Woo and Au Tack. There were many beautiful floral tributes, including wreaths from H.E. the Governor and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

### THE PACIFIST'S PROGRESS.

Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram from the secretary of the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, dated the Hague, Dec. 26th:—

"Recent events, which have at least proved the possibility of a direct exchange of opinions between belligerents, have induced Mr. Ford to substitute for the organisation known as the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation a conception of a more extended international scope. The new international commission, which will have its ramifications all over Europe and America, will consist of the most prominent practical politicians, diplomats, and theoreticians, and its task during the war will be the creation of an intelligent opinion as to the conditions of a lasting peace. Its work will be educative rather than agitatory, and the commission will, before all things, try to create the basis for a central organisation of the existing movements devoted to international peace work. The headquarters of the international commission will remain at The Hague, and Mr. Louis P. Lochner, of Chicago, will continue to conduct its business as general secretary. Branch offices are located at Christiania, Copenhagen, and Berne."

"GUARANTEED"

UNDER THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On every bottle of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills sold in the United States of America there is placed an extra label, bearing a number and the word "Guaranteed" which denotes that the proprietors of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills guarantee that they contain nothing that is not in strict accordance with the Pure Food and Drugs Act. It is further guaranteed that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills comply with the regulations of the Department of Health, both as to the standard of purity of the ingredients used in their manufacture, and also that they are a good, wholesome remedy for the purposes they are advertised for. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills, is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

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At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

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"The whisky with the small label and the big reputation" is

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Born 1820 Still going strong.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.

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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, &c. or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harrassing dreams, restlessness that can settle in wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD & MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, aching joints, stiff swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leyes, ulcerous sore legs, bad breath, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat or Derbyshire neck. It thoroughly purifies the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking coughing, spasmodic cough, and allays the processes of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

A friend diagnosed, addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having "Vetarzo." The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOT'S, CHEMISTS.


## THE WAR ON LAND.

### THE PRINCIPAL FRONT.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

If all the appreciations framed by the General Staffs of the belligerents since August, 1914, were published to-day (December 27th), and exposed to searching investigation in the strong light of events, the gaiety of nations, or what poor remnant remains of it, would receive a very welcome stimulus.

The fallibility of human judgment would be very cruelly exemplified. No reading, no prescience, no experience can have equipped anyone, soldier or civilian, with the stock of knowledge of intuition requisite for dominating this war in advance by intellect. No precedents serve in an unprecedented war, and every one feels and knows that he is groping his way in dim twilight and continually missing the right path. The buffets of Fate we can endure with equanimity if they are due to the errors of the past, but what would be unforgivable would be that, now all illusions have been dispelled, we should fail to support the Government. What these measures are, on the military side appear clearly in a study of the present position, and it is the duty of everyone to examine this position and to add anything that he can to the elucidation of our great problem.

THE INVESTMENT.

From Nieuport to the Carso in the West, and from the Gulf of Riga to the Danube in the East, the Allies have drawn their lines round Germany. Aided by sea power, they have nearly invested the Austro-Germans, but the latter, thanks to the support of Bulgars and Turks, keep open, for what it is worth, an outlet to the south-east, while through certain neutral States, and thanks to their successes in Roumania, they continue to receive supplies. The investment is not complete, and, even were it so, the invested area would be so large, and its resources so abundant, that the reduction of the enemy by economic pressure alone would be a very slow process at best.

It is certainly expedient that we should complete investments, which is a proper means for exercising pressure, though it is far from being a panacea. This underlying idea of investment is to be discovered in all or most of the operations which we have conducted in the East. It is born of a correct instinct, but as in no case has it yet been based upon a proper military appreciation of what is possible or impossible in given theatres with given means, one and all of these operations have brought us disappointment. The operations, in short, have been political, and from the military point of view the disappointments in which they have involved us have been merited. One of the things which we have to do, therefore, is to examine whether we can complete our investment of the enemy by methods to which strategy can give its sanction.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

This brings us to a consideration of what forces can be spared for the East, and consequently to a review of the situation in the West, where our principal forces are now concentrated. Why are they concentrated there, and are we right or wrong in continuing our policy of making our main effort on the Western front? We sent our troops to France in order to counter-balance, so far as we could, the known numerical superiority of the German to the French Army, and we have continued to develop our strength on this front because the main strength of our principal enemy was, and still is, concentrated in this theatre. Thanks to the hard fighting of the Allied Armies in France in 1914, we definitely arrested the attack which the enemy intended to be decisive, and thanks to the efforts of all at home we have built up forces superior in numbers and armament to the enemy, who is on the defensive and has been made to give ground.

All the arguments which led us to seek for a decision in the West retain their force and receive added weight from cumulated experience. On the Western front, and in our position on the left of the French line, we are nearer to our home base than anywhere else on the Continent of Europe. We have at our disposal excellent roads, railways, and ports, and the short sea passage means general, though not uninterrupted, immunity from submarine attack, and the diversion from its normal duties of the minimum of mercantile shipping. Men, guns, ammunition, stores, food, and forage can be carried from our home territory to our Armies with the greatest ease and in the shortest time, while the sick and wounded can return to England with the least possible loss of time, and consequently with the least suffering and loss. We can almost immediately replace losses of all kinds, and being, as we are, within easy reach of our munition works, we are able to give the utmost development to our artillery fire without the fear of running short, which is such a constant anxiety in distant theatres of war. The climate, though not agreeable in the winter, suits our men and horses. There are good billets for troops when these are resting in rear, and consequently the health and spirits of our men are all that we can desire. We are fighting in a friendly and a civilized country. We defend indirectly these Islands by occupying the enemy's troops in our front, and in case we are attacked at home we can bring back troops from France with the least possible delay. Thus, from an offensive and defensive point of view the decision to make our chief effort in the West has everything in its favour, and we are enabled to extract the best value from every man and gun that we place in the field.

WHY WE SHOULD CONTINUE.

But we have not broken through the enemy. We have suffered heavy loss. Months of unparelleled effort have not provoked a decision. Is it reasonable to continue? Should we not preferably attack the enemy somewhere else where he is weak, than in the West, where he so strong? These questions need answering in plain terms. No, we have not broken through. We were compelled by the situation of our Allies to begin our 1916 offensive when we did, but on July 1st we did not possess the heavy guns and the shells for more than an attack on a contracted front, and this fact enabled the Germans to weaken the rest of their line and to mass against our contracted front of attack an extremely powerful force. Our offensive on the Somme acted like a magnet and drew to itself all the German reserve in the West. But we could not take full advantage of the weakening of the enemy's line elsewhere because we had not the armament necessary for the purpose, and consequently several of our Armies, as Armies, remained to a large extent unemployed.

We made some mistakes. We had not, on the first day of the offensive, perfected the co-operation of infantry and guns. But these faults were soon rectified, and ultimately the team-work of staffs, airmen, infantry, and guns became remarkably good. It is supposed that the enemy had a million and a quarter casualties before Verdun and on the Somme, and the evidence accumulates that this prolonged battle was the most terrible trial that the German Army had ever experienced. The German losses on the Somme in killed and prisoners, as well as in war material, surpassed all previous records, and every captured letter showed that the sufferings of the enemy were appalling. On several occasions, notably on July 14th and Sept. 21st, the situation of the enemy was critical, and on the day of Lesbœufs German infantry threw away their rifles to aid their flight, a sight never before seen, and demoralization was fast setting in. Many suppose that the action of the main reserves of our Armies may be more prompt and decisive in future, and that it may be initiated by commanders nearer the front. In this case greater successes may fairly be anticipated, but to expect perfection all at once from armies which did not exist before the war, and were buying their experience in all grades, was altogether too much.

It is certainly reasonable to continue. When the spring comes, and if the Government and the munition workers do not fail us we shall have far larger number of men and heavy guns, and we shall no longer be restricted to battle on a narrow front. The troops will be better trained, the shells will be piled up, and all the experience of 1916 will be used with profit. The strain, almost to breaking point, which our Armies imposed on the enemy this year will be immensely increased in 1917, and with tactics perfected in this stern school we shall constantly have greater results with less loss. The revolutionary legislation which the Somme has compelled Germany to initiate is a tribute to the courage and efficiency of our Armies and to the devotion of our home workers, and we have only to continue to wear the enemy down.

We must not allow ourselves to be misled by the enemy's attempts to throw a veil over the Somme and to minimise its consequences. The object of this Press propaganda is to weaken our resolution, and we must pay no heed to it. We know that we have the whip hand in the West, and that the numbers and armament of the Allies in this theatre will be far superior next year than they have been in the year now ending. We have acted, and are acting, in close accord and intimate community of ideas with our French and Belgian Allies, and it can truly be said that the spirit and efficiency of the Allied Armies in the Western theatre have never been better. We can be sure that the enemy regards the renewal of our attacks with a feeling of consternation, and it is for us to make sure that fresh troops, and, above all, an uninterrupted flow of heavy guns and munitions, will enable Sir Douglas Haig, who has displayed the implacable determination necessary in the circumstances, to continue in the year 1917 the punishing tactics which will in the end cause the German Armies to crack.

PRINCIPLES AND THEIR INFRACTION.

The idea that we should seek some distant theatre where the enemy is weaker, and transfer thither our main effort, is one based upon a total lack of sane appreciation of all the conditions of this great campaign. We seek a great victory, not a small one, and the greatness of a victory depends, as Clausewitz taught us long ago, upon the mass of the conquered troops. Therefore, the successful blow which will produce the greatest effect must be made in that theatre where the enemy's greatest mass is assembled, and the greater the mass of our forces used for this blow the more sure are we of the necessary victory. By concentrating our main forces where the centre of gravity lies we have made the correct decision, and if we conquer here all the rest of the enemy's successes become useless to him.

We have not hitherto acted on these principles with the singleness of mind and purpose indispensable in war. We have seen too many things at a time. We sent an expedition, too weak for victory, to the Dardanelles, and another to Mesopotamia, before we had assembled in France the forces necessary. We thereby rendered the year 1915 doubly unfruitful in the strategic sense, and from October, 1915, onwards we opened fresh operations from Saloniks, in which region, according to German reports, we Allies have now something like half a million men.

LAND AND SEA TRANSPORT.

We are not dealing nowadays with the little armies of Chatham, and we cannot shift great modern armies about by sea in presence of submarines with the security of the ancient days. Neither can we move them by sea across European waters with the rapidity open to the enemy, thanks to his complete control of the great Central European railway system. If to-morrow we gave the order to transfer 10 or more divisions from France to the Balkans, our enemy could, if he pleased, begin a corresponding redistribution, with this difference, that an operation that would take us months and some hundreds of ships that we cannot spare would only take the enemy weeks. We should have to change completely our Army transport service, to provide ourselves with pack artillery, to increase the local harbour facilities, and in the end we should commit ourselves to a campaign in which we should be deprived of almost all the advantages which we enjoy in the West. We should be cursed with horrible communications, totally unsuited to the service of a great Army. Our men would have bad billets or none, an unhealthy climate for part of the year with the malaria and dysentery resulting from it, while the mountainous and largely roadless country, very favourable for defence, would deny us the free use of our heavy guns. Everyone should read General Milne's soldierly dispatch of October 8th and try to understand the conditions of the Saloniks campaign. No more certain means of losing the war can be suggested than compliance with the directions of those blind guides who, taught even now, would send our Armies into this most unprepossessing of theatres.

It is not obstinacy but correct strategic perception, that compels most thinking soldiers to hold tenaciously to their opinion that the Western theatre is that which offers the best chance of victory. The reasons for this opinion the writer has stated before, and restates now. They have never been answered and they cannot be answered.

The desire to escape from the necessity of overcoming the chief Armies of our principal enemy because the task is hard and the duty difficult is natural enough, but we must not give way to it. The overthrow of the principal Armies of a disciplined nation of 70 million people trained to arms cannot be anything but difficult, no matter what theatre we select for the attempt. It is more difficult than our people have yet been told. The Germans have more than 120 divisions in the West, with a great array of heavy and machine guns, and the successes which we have won against them at Verdun and on the Somme are such as might have been hoped from our superiority, and neither less nor more. Numbers alone annihilate, and we must have these numbers. We have the men to create the necessary new divisions, and the resources for arming them. Victory in the West is attainable if we bend all our energies to deserve it.

## WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST GERMAN ECONOMY.

According to the German papers the Federal Council has issued a new regulation in regard to old boots and clothing. For the year 1917 only two pairs of so-called "shoes-de-luxe" will be allowed each person in return for cast-off but still wearable pairs. The utilisation of cast-off clothing is entrusted to communities, which will have a monopoly of the purchase of these articles.

The exchange of old for new articles will be carried out on the ticket system, the number and character of the changes allowed for each person being regulated by appropriate tickets.

U-BOAT AT SEA FOR 55 DAYS.

Recent German newspapers called conspicuous attention to the "record" achievement of a U-boat in remaining at sea for fifty-five consecutive days. A *communiqué* issued to the Press by the Admiralty at Berlin states:—"One of our submarines, which recently returned to harbour from an expedition, remained at sea for no less than fifty-five days without entering a harbour or receiving assistance (*Unterstützung*) of any kind. Such an achievement has hitherto been regarded as impossible. It denotes a supreme feat both by the crew and by the material from which our U-craft is made, and is also the more remarkable in view of the fact that the boat in question had repeatedly to battle with stormy weather."

AN AUSTRIAN MOTHER'S LETTERS.

The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* publishes a number of letters from a poor Viennese woman to a schoolmaster, begging him to excuse the bad attendance of her son Joseph. One of these is as follows:—

"Please excuse Joseph that he is late. He had again to stand in a queue to wait for fat. On Friday morning he was in the row as early as 3 o'clock, and only returned home at a quarter to ten. He could only manage to get a few ounces of fat pork. The child was so frozen that I could not send him to school. Again to-day he was in the queue at 5 o'clock in the morning and returned just before 10—but this time with nothing to show for his long wait. It makes one despair. One has a fat card, but no fat is anywhere to be had."

Another letter runs thus:—"I ask you to excuse Joseph for absenting himself yesterday from school. First of all he had to wait for fat and then for coals. For eight days we have had no coals and no petroleum. I cannot stand in the row myself because of my bad foot, and I am more and more dependent on the poor children and on what they are able to bring home with them. Joseph has been waiting for coals since 10 o'clock this morning, and only returned home at 2.45 with 12lb., not nearly enough. He could get no more anywhere."

A third letter runs:—"Please excuse Joseph for absenting himself yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the morning he had to stand in the row at the butcher's, where he remained till 9.45. He had then to fetch 14lb of coals, and again to wait long hours in the row. We had not a single piece of coal in the house."


CUTLER PALMER & CO'S. NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WISE MERCHANTS. [32



POISONED HANDS MASS OF BLEBS

And Eruptions, Itched, Burned. Could Not Work or Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered very much from poisoned hands. My hands became one mass of blebs and sore eruptions which were always watery and discharging. They would itch and burn and I could do no housework of any kind and I could not sleep at night.

"My hands were bad for two years. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a free sample. I bought more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after two weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Nellie Carlisle, 2 Court, 6 House, Creswick St., Sheffield, Eng., July 28, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples. F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere. 36-6



BEETHAM'S La-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be Kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's La-rola. It effectually removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing at all times. Of all high-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

45



Treat your hair kindly.

You desire fine, beautiful hair. Therefore you must treat it kindly—nourish it, preserve it, care for it, by regularly using

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

"For Your Hair."

This preparation has been used for over 120 years—it has proved its value time and time again. Do not try experimental remedies on your hair—get a bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil at your dealer's. Also sold in 4 Golden colour for Fair or Grey Hair. ROWLAND & SON, 67, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

109



CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



J J & S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKEY unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

Famous for over 100 years.

John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

## WAR AND RELIGION.

### "THE NEW JUDAISM."

A striking sermon—based on actual experiences at the front—which was delivered by the Rev. Vivian G. Simmons, B.A., C.F., at the West London Synagogue, on the religious needs of the Jewish soldier and the changes which they may require in the future, is reproduced in the *Jewish Chronicle*. Remarking that there were great difficulties to be overcome, prejudices centuries old to be laid aside, he said:

"Let me put it negatively, and tell you that it is my firm conviction that if you expect Jewish fighters to carry the discipline of war into their religion afterwards, to toe the old line, to fall into the ranks as the majority were more or less content to do before the war began, you are profoundly mistaken. If any section of Jewry believes this, it will find that it has more deserters than adherents. If any of you imagine that in their religion the men will return and be able to find new enthusiasm in peace for the things which they have cast off in war, you will have a rude shock, for you will assuredly see a drifting away on all sides, and the many thousands of young men who are going to make the Judaism of the future lost to us beyond power of recall.

"Please do not mistake my meaning. I say that many thousands of young men who are going to make the Judaism of the future will be lost to us beyond power of recall. They will not drift away from us as well as from the orthodox community, and leave us behind. The men will have the religion they need; for men have faced death, not once or twice, but have lived continually in the shadow of death, they will not hesitate to show their courage and determination at home as well. Religion at the front is reduced to fundamentals, and though obviously a great deal more is needed in normal life, the men who have felt the inspiration of the few great things will assuredly have no trappings that are meaningless. Rather no outward religion at all than a mere conventional one. This is not a phrase, but a fact, and I live among men who have awakened to this fact."

INCREASING UNIVERSALISM."

There were four distinct ways in which he believed the religious attitude of the Jewish soldier was becoming revolutionised to-day. In the first place, the ethical teaching of Judaism must take a far more prominent position in Jewish education than it had ever occupied before. Closely bound up with this was the question of their public worship. "I am not going to suggest to you to-day any further changes in our liturgy or any alterations in our services, but I make bold to tell you this, that we read a great deal of our services in French in English, and I have never yet had a protest from a single Jewish soldier—and obviously the majority are orthodox—against this practice. But, more than this, I have been thanked on more than one occasion that I have omitted passages in our Prayer Book which have absolutely no reference to the religious needs of the men. We have adapted our services at the front to the needs of the men, and we shall have to do so, too, when they come home. Rigidity, prejudice, sentimental adherence to the obsolete and out-worn—these things must go.

"The third subject of which I speak is the increasing universalism in religion which we find at the front. By this I mean the wonderful and hitherto unprecedented way in which the common universal elements of Judaism and the various forms of Christanity are emphasised and gloried in. Jews and Christians are learning to know one another as they never did before. It is not merely that toleration is shown of one by the other, but that a sense of brotherhood, mutual understanding, and, best of all, mutual admiration, is shown by the Christian for the Jew and by the Jew for the Christian. As a result of this men and women of all denominations are going to intermingle in their work and their play immeasurably more than they have hitherto done. And this is the problem you have to solve: how can this be encouraged by us on our side without increasing the tendency to assimilation? I believe that this can be done, and this fact is certain: that after millions of non-Jewish officers and men have been brought into contact with Jews, and the discovery made that they are no worse, if no better, than their neighbours, that they are not mean, and shifty, and grasping, as the Jew has been portrayed for the most part in modern literature the unnatural separation between them cannot possibly continue.

"A Christian padre and I were standing together behind the trenches the other day performing the last rites, each of us, for a soldier of our respective faiths. The shells were flying overhead, and bursting unpleasantly near us, and we both felt the brotherhood of our common danger. We shook hands afterwards, and went our separate ways. Do you think it possible that we can ever regard each other, if we meet again, as strangers or aliens one to the other, because we worship God in different ways?

A SERVICE IN A MONASTERY.

"At a hospital, which is a Trappist Monastery, where one of my colleagues was stationed about a year ago, the Church of England chaplain was away; and so it came about that the colonel conducted the service, and my colleague read the lessons and preached a sermon on brotherhood. Just think of it! A Church of England service, in a Roman Catholic chapel, most of the worshippers Nonconformists, and the sermon preached by a Jew! At another hospital, at one of the bases, is was left to a young Jewish nurse to discover that the mortuary was neglected. Thereupon she obtained from England a crucifix and an altar-cloth, and makes it her daily duty to see that the place is kept clean, and gathers flowers with her own hand to beautify this Christian chapel.

"Are not such things eloquent of what the war is doing for religion to-day? Can the Jew remain for the future the despised or unknown quantity that he used to be to the vast majority of Christians before war turned the hearts of men towards one another? The days of distinct and separate communal life are over. In religion, nothing but the few great things matter at the front, and these Orthodox and Reform Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholic, all share in common. It is for you to determine what are to be the results of this community of feeling and danger, of hopes and prayers."

*(Continued at foot of next Column.)*

## EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR.

### SCHEME OF DEMOBILISATION AND REINSTATEMENT.

### NEW LABOUR MINISTER'S VIEWS.

Capital and Labour are agreed that after the war about 6,000,000 people (including 3,000,000 munition workers) will be seeking new employment. To deal with this great mobilisation problem a national organisation is to be established, and the Government will be asked to give it an official status.

*Employés* and trade unionists are co-operating. Several meetings and conferences have been held during the past ten weeks. These led up to a representative meeting at the Hotel Cecil, over which Mr. F. Huth Jackson presided. It was laid down that the whole-hearted co-operation of employers and employed was essential to the success of any scheme of reinstatement and redistribution of labour after the war, and for handling any later problems of unemployment or labour dislocation. Another point agreed on was that no machinery now in existence could deal adequately with the reinstatement of the fighting forces in civil occupation.

The decisions of the Hotel Cecil meeting indicate more than general principles, for every detail involved has been carefully considered, and the complete scheme could be put before the authorities at once if desired. There is no hostility to Labour Exchanges or any department. Employers and employed are ready to share responsibility and use Government machinery, including Labour Exchanges.

DRAFT PROPOSALS.

A series of resolutions, proposed by Mr. F. Dudley Docker, president of the Federation of British Industries, seconded by Mr. J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, had unanimous support. The project sets forth:—

"That powers should be obtained from Parliament to set up without delay a central statutory board to regulate and supervise (*a*) the reinstatement in civil employment of the present forces; (*b*) the settlement in normal employment of civilian workers now in Government or controlled establishments; (*c*) any general redistribution of labour arising out of the war. (Appropriate transfers of existing powers and duties will have to be made by the various Government departments to the central statutory board, so that complete authority shall be vested in the new board).

"The not less that two-thirds of the members of the central statutory board should be representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers, such members being appointed by the Crown from associations of employers and from the trade unions of the United Kingdom respectively, the remaining members of the board to include representatives of Government departments, etc.

"That where a trade union, by arrangement with employers' associations, is capable of placing its members in employment, it should be competent for the central board, if it deems it to be in the national interest, to delegate to the trade union the responsibility of dealing with the reinstatement of its own members.

"That local boards should be established wherever necessary to assist the central board, such local boards to have the same proportionate representation as is provided for the central board.

"All expenses properly incurred by the central and local boards should be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament."

An executive has been appointed to give effect to these resolutions.

Requests for conferences have come from a number of industrial centres, and meetings are now being held in the most important places throughout the country—not public meetings, but quiet, business-like sittings at which prominent local men and workers take stock of the position and of the task to be faced.

MR. HODGE INTERVIEWED.

It is considered that the new organisation would naturally come under the authority of the Minister of Labour; and by a happy coincidence one of its pioneers on the Labour side, Mr. John Hodge, M.P., has just been called to Government office as the new Labour Minister.

"Representatives of employers and employed met at the outset to discuss after-war problems generally, said Mr. Hodge to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. It was thought that it would be well if Capital and Labour could come to a common understanding, and that jointly they could absorb the men who were demobilised very much better than any Government department, although the latter could be very useful. Gradually the thing widened.

"As the movement has grown we have been in touch with members of both the late and the new Governments," said Mr. A. H. Paterson, who has been undertaking hon. secretarial duties, "and there is a great deal of sympathy with it. We hope it will be the foundation-stone of a reconstruction of the relationships between Capital and Labour. The idea is that the central board shall be the official authority and the powers of the Labour Exchanges shall be delegated to it, and that the departmental officials now responsible for unemployment shall be merged, with Capital and Labour, in one authority.

"We have a very strong executive, of equal numbers on both sides; we are going to add to it, and we are going to get the rank and file of Capital and Labour all over the country."

## OPEN BOATS.

### THE STORY OF THE "CLAN MACFARLANE."

### GERMAN "HUMANITY."

[BY ALFRED NOYES.]

Two telegrams begin this winter's tale:—The first, to C. in C.E. Indies, "Have you any news of the S.S. Clan Macfarlane, passed Malta on December 27th, bound for Port Said?" The second, from C. in C.E. Indies. "Clan Macfarlane has not yet arrived in Egypt."

The Clan Macfarlane, of the Port of Glasgow, was a steamer of some 4,000 tons, built of steel at Sunderland. She had a crew of 76 hands, a general cargo, and left Birkenhead on December 16th, 1915.

On December 30th at 3.45 p.m. she was steaming at full speed, making an average of 10 knots. There was a look-out in the crow's nest and two look-outs were on the forecastle head. The weather was fine and clear. The wind was in the west, blowing moderately, with a slight sea.

The chief officer, Frederick James Hawley, had just been called, as he was to go on duty at 4 o'clock, when he felt and heard a violent explosion. He ran on deck and found the upper hatches of No. 5 hold and the tarpaulins blown out of position. They had been battened down on leaving Liverpool. He gave orders at once to lower the boats below the level of the harbour deck, and this was done. He then sounded No. 5 hold and found 18 inches of water. He also saw the cargo breaking up and floating out of the steamer's side. She had been struck on the starboard side, at No. 5 hatch, below the water-line.

Hawley then personally searched the forecastles to make sure that nobody was in them. He conferred with the master, and they decided to abandon the ship, as she was beginning to settle by the stern and it was growing dark.

At about 5.15 all hands left the steamer in six boats and rowed clear. About 6 o'clock a submarine appeared from the southward and fired six shots into the steamer on the port side forward. At 6.15 all the boats were made fast, astern of the master's boat, to keep them together during the night. A few minutes later the submarine came alongside, asked for particulars of the steamer, and then steered to the eastward. After this masts were stepped, sails broken out, and a course set for Crete, which was thought to be 55 or 60 miles away. They sailed all night.

NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

In the early hours of New Year's morning it fell calm. The boats were separated and the men rowed till 10 a.m., when a light northerly wind sprang up. They set sail and continued till 5 p.m., when the boats were all made fast again astern of the master's boat. They sailed all night.

On January 2nd, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they made the north-east end of Crete, but the wind and sea increased and the boats were blown to the south-west, along the coast. It was only three or four miles distant; but the heavy sea made it impossible to land.

At 10 o'clock that night the third officer's boat parted the tow-rope. The second gunner's boat was attached to this one; and they were both swallowed up in the darkness. The master's boat cast off and went in search of them. Hawley's boat lay to with the others all night waiting.

It was a terrible night. There were a good many natives of India in the boat's crews; and they suffered greatly from the exposure. One by one in the dim light of the lanterns, pathetically as children, they gave up the fight for life and slipped into the water that swilled about their feet. The wild eyes, always aloof from our own, flashed like the eyes of frightened forest creatures, and their lips murmured deliriously of their distant East. Five of them died in Hawley's boat, and were lifted, dripping from the water that had been shipped, and slipped over the side into the dark sea. A sixth died in the second officer's boat.

At daybreak on January 3rd the master's boat was sighted, a black dot among the distant whitecaps; and, at about 8 o'clock, he rejoined them. He told them that he had been unable to find the missing boats, and that three natives in his own boat had also died during the night.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of this day they decided to abandon No. 1 boat, transferring the fourth engineer (who was in charge of it) with six natives to Hawley's boat, and two natives to the master's boat. The wind and sea increased, and, at 4.30, the rudder on the master's boat was carried away. He then made fast astern of the second officer's boat.

At 5.30 the wind and sea had increased so much that the master was forced to let go. He set a reefed jib; and at daylight on the 4th there was no sign of him. At 2 p.m. he was sighted again, sailing to the westward. Hawley set sail and tried to follow him; but he had the second officer's boat attached and could not get up to him. The last they saw of the master's boat was at sunset on the 4th, making about W.S.W. and finally vanishing into the evening light.

Sails were stowed and the boats lay to. The sea anchor was used that night, and at daybreak Hawley attached a bucket to the sea anchor to increase its weight.

A BOAT ABANDONED.

At 1 a.m. on the 5th it was decided to abandon No. 4 boat, and transfer seven natives, with their food and water, to Hawley's boat. This was a perilous task in a wind and sea so boisterous, and during the process the rudder of Hawley's boat was broken and unshipped. He then used an oar, with a goosewinged jib as a jigger, to keep head to sea.

During the forenoon the wind increased to a gale, with a high increasing sea. The boat laboured heavily and shipped water, and heavy sprays burst continually over the men as they baled. Oil was used and the baling went on without a break.

At noon on the 5th they sighted the smoke of a steamer on the S.E., but she drew no nearer and the smoke died away. All this time, it must be remembered, the men were soaked from head to foot by the wintry seas. On January 6th at 6 o'clock the second cook died from exposure, and the blue frozen body was dropped overboard. Half an hour later the officer's boy died, and at 9 o'clock on the same bleak morning a fireman died. The burial of these dead, the heave and brief plunge of the bodies as they lightened the boat, were the only interruptions to the long monotony of the baling.

At 10 o'clock the wind and sea moderated a little. Hawley set a reefed lug-sail; and, having decided to make for Alexandria, though it was about 250 miles distant, he steered E.S.E. At 4.15 that afternoon another native died and was "buried."

They sailed all night. At 5 a.m. on January 7th the wind shifted to N.W. and freshened, and the sea increased again. At 6 o'clock the captain's boy died (having fought hard for life all through the night), and his burial left the boat still lighter.

At 7.30 a.m. they put a second reef in the lug-sail and steered S.E. At 8 a.m. they sighted a steamer on the port bow, only about three miles distant. Cries broke from their blackened lips, and they made signals of distress by waving some of the dead men's clothing, a coat and a shirt on a stick.

When the steamer sighted the boats she headed for them at once; and signalled by blowing her whistle. At 8.30 they were alongside the steamer (The Crown of Arragon), and by 9 o'clock the diminished crews were taken aboard. They were all at the point of exhaustion.

On the Crown of Arragon brandy and hot coffee and dry clothes were given to them. But on the way to Malta two more men died from the effects of their long exposure.

The rest was told in a few telegrams reporting the case, and asking that search should be made for the missing boats. They were never found. "Civilization" is very big and busy; and one telegram in reply stated "No ships available."

THE WHITGIFT'S SOLE SURVIVOR.

But grimly as this crew was thinned out, that of the Whitgift fared even worse. The only evidence of the attack on this ship is that of a Japanese, one of the crew, who sent a post-card to the owners (Messrs. Parker, Hamilton & Co.) from a prison camp in Germany. All the rest of the crew were lost. The post-card ran as follows:—

"To Miggis, Palkel, Hamilton & Co., 7.6.16.

Dear Sirs,—I have written you once from Hemeln, but did not receive any answer. I am now in Lager Holzminden, Barrack 4. On the 20.4.16 our ship has been torpedoed by a German *U* boat, and now I am prisoner. If it is possible I would be very grateful to you if you would send from time to time a parcel and money, because all my things are lost, and I cannot write to Japan.—Yours,

IKEHATO SABURO.

The waves of this war break on every coast in the world, and the sound of them washes over every continent, bringing sorrow to the remotest ends of the earth. In the early days of the war I met an old gardener on the coast of Maine. He was a Scot by birth, but had been an American citizen for over half a century. "My son went back to Scotland," he told me, "to see some of my folks at home, and he took up mine-sweeping. He was drowned just off Aberdeen, where I was born."

"TENDERNESS" TO GREEKS.

But it is almost equally dangerous for neutral seamen to engage in the humane work of bringing food to Belgium. The Greek steamer Embiricos was taking a cargo of maize for the Belgian Relief Committee, when she was sunk by a submarine in the channel. The crew were put into open boats at nightfall, though the weather was very stormy, with a wild rain, and the sea ran mountains high.

The Greek captain (John Palaocrassas) lost sight of the second boat (there were only two) as they were going before the wind and sea. He tried to go back and find them, but found it impossible, and went on his way burning paraffin flares.

They saw the flash of the Lizard Light across the tumult of the storm; and a steamer passed them, "like a great hotel!" with lights out. The men shouted, the captain blew his whistle, and the flare (which was about 50-candle power) must have been seen. In these waters, however, at night a large steamer is apt to suspect the trick of the *U* boat in any unusual signals, and cannot take too many risks.

Eventually they encountered the green light of one of our heroic little Brixham trawlers; and heard the reassuring shout, "All right."

The sea was so rough, however, that it was after midnight when they were hauled aboard. They searched the sea as thoroughly as possible in that wild weather; but the other boat with her crew of 12 Greek seamen was never seen again. So much for the German tenderness towards the kingdom of Greece.—*Times*.

## THE NEW YEAR OUTSIDE ST. PAUL'S.

"Seeing in the New Year" outside St. Paul's Cathedral—in peace time one of the noisiest celebrations in London—was this year regulated by the police. A few thousand people had assembled by half-past 11 in St. Paul's Churchyard and its approaches, and groups noisily sang the patriotic songs of the day. But this did not continue for long. A strong force of the City police enforced the order to "move on," and by midnight most of the crowd began to return homeward. Before 12.30 the streets were comparatively quiet. No one seemed aggrieved at the action of the police. The only disappointed visitors were small contingents of oversea soldiers, who seemed to expect a night of the old-time boisterousness. They had a poor reward for their midnight journey. The crowd had a larger proportion of women and girls than usual, and they vigorously joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

| ADDRESS | FROM |
|---|---|
| Bateman Hongkong Hotel | London |
| Chuantionehan Tienjuan St. | Manila |
| Chop Wang Soon Kee, Milk-shop, Market Street | Kuala Lumpur |
| Hosuwyow Shop, Sunbing Kumjoshong | Singapore |
| Kremer, French Consulate | Saigon |
| Knox, Miss Margaret, str. *Chuenan* | Tientsin |
| Loh, Victoria | Singapore |
| Minahosuna, c/o Fluchwansan | Manilay |
| Moet, Hongkong Hotel | Batavia |
| Nadler | Manila |
| Ng Sun Fee, c/o Talkoo Sugar Refinery | Macao |
| Steamer *Telee* | Singapore |
| Youn Fat Sing, Wing Lok St. | Singapore |

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

| ADDRESS | FROM |
|---|---|
| Drouet | Paris |
| Nonoguchi | Shanghai |
| Mr. Yung and Su, Tung Sung Lung Co. | Shanghai |
| Vorolieff, Consulat Imperial de Russie | Petrograd |
| Hongbi | Amoy |
| Kwanghing | Shanghai |
| Shuncanching | Shanghai |
| Sing Kee | Amoy |
| Wo Mee | Shanghai |
| Tien Fook, Shoe Shop, Wanshai | Shanghai |
| Juihsiu, Chiu Chun Ping | Shanghai |
| Yoshidasenjiro, Mitani Bursan | Sagahizen |

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong Sexagesima Sunday 11th February, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Introit, Hymn 218; Hymns, 356, 553, 612 and 551; Service, Merbecke. Matins, (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Elvey; Psalms, Tule, Macfarren and Tuley; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Tuley; Jubilate, Ouseley; Hymns, 376 and 290. Evensong 5.45 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Barby, Aylward and Goodenough; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Stainer (18th evening); Anthem, "O Saviour of the world," Goss; Hymns, 193 and 31. *N.B.*—Psalm 59; verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 12 and 17 in unison; Psalm 60, verses 1, 2 and 11 in unison; Psalm 61, verses 1, 2, 7 and 8, in unison.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 11th February:—Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 11th February. Sunday Services. Morning Services at 11. Hymns, 347, 585, 123 and 620. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 10, 169, 388 and 219. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macnaghie.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.


## INDIGESTION.

### WHY TOLERATE IT?

Why suffer from indigestion, from pains after eating, acidity, flatulence, headaches, biliousness, dizziness, or constipation? Why? It is a remarkable fact that women especially seem prone to make light of digestive troubles, forgetful of the greater evils which may and do arise therefrom. From the many letters we receive, it is clear that in hundreds of cases, women, yes, and men, too, have endured much needless suffering and well-nigh made ship-wreck of their lives, not because they did not know of a remedy that would relieve or banish their ailments, but simply because they neglected the warnings of their trouble at the outset. Now Mother Seigel's Syrup has been proved by thousand of former sufferers to be the surest means of eradicating Indigestion, and Stomach and Liver Troubles. If therefore you are suffering to-day, act at once by taking a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and put your stomach, liver and bowels into proper working order, for upon the healthful condition of those organs depends your ability to digest food thoroughly and maintain good health. Only when your stomach and liver have been restored to thorough working order can you escape the pains and penalties of indigestion and obtain proper nourishment from your food.

The medicinal extracts and other ingredients in Mother Seigel's Syrup act directly upon the organs of digestion—toning up and strengthening the stomach, gently stimulating the action of the liver, and regulating the bowels. In this way, indigestion is banished and the whole system benefits in a remarkable manner.

"To see me twenty years ago and to-day, you would not think that I am the same woman, enjoying, as I do now, such splendid health. At that time I suffered most severely from Indigestion, which took the form of severe pains in the chest, right through to my back, between the shoulder blades. My cure from the weak state I got into was solely through the use of your Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. E. Brain, West Town, Bristol, 14th July, 1916. [105


## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11 a.m.—The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

TO-NIGHT

8 p.m.—Hongkong Police Reserve Entertainment at the Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, 13th Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 14th Feb.:—
12.15 p.m.—Ladies' Recreation Club, Annual General Meeting at the City Hall.

Saturday, 17th Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 19th Feb.:—
12.30 p.m.—Guedes & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

Thursday, 22nd Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 24th Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

Monday, 26th Feb.:—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.

Tuesday, 27th Feb.:—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 28th Feb.:—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Saturday, 3rd March:—
Hongkong Races—Off Day.

Saturday, 10th March:—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.


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## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

ARCA, British str., 3,053, B. C. Wilson, 8th February—Shanghai 4th February.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,205, G. A. Morse, 8th February—Swatow 7th February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

LAERTES, British str., 1,350, A. Jenkyns, 8th February—Saigon 3rd February, Nice.—Order.

LIENSHING, British str., 1,048, F. Baylis, 8th February—Saigon 2nd February, Rice.—Order.

SHANSI, British str., 1,223, Simons, 9th February—Saigon 3rd February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

SHAWHSING, British str., 769, Ramsland, 8th February—Dalny 2nd February, General.—Order.

SHENGLEE, Chinese str., 593, H. Maku, 9th February—Kirin 6th February, Coal.—Order.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Amend, Miss D. S. Amend, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bennett, Mr. L. E. Brown, Mr. D. Blashki, Mr. J. E. Gibson, Mr. A. E. Gilmount, Mr. T. W. Key, Mrs. L. B. Lucas, Miss L. Lucas, Mr. F. M. Lechilder, Mr. J. M. Palmer, Mrs. A. A. Stockhouse, Mr. Y. Udo, Mr. H. Norman, Mrs. C. Pirie, Mrs. S. J. Taylor, Master B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Moses and 4 children, and Miss Sarah.

DEPARTED.

Mr. J. W. Palmer, Mr. C. Stone, Mr. R. S. Ward, Mr. G. Natori, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Misses D. and L. Burgess (2), Mr. H. W. Jubber, Mr. S. Sasaki, Mr. A. Batt, Mrs. Daywalt, Dr. C. McLaren, Madame A. Salmon, Madame Isbecque, Messrs. T. G. Bowie, N. Jingu, S. Umewoka, A. Montana, R. Hiroto, and S. Katoh.


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|---|---|---|---|
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| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... | 15 Mar. | "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... | 9 May |
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|---|---|---|
| MANILA ... ... | "LOONGSANG" | Saturday, 10th Feb., 3 P.M. |
| HAIHHONG ... ... | "LOKSANG" | Tuesday, 13th Feb., 7 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... ... | "KWONGSANG" | Friday, 16th Feb., D'light. |
| MANILA ... ... | "YUENSANG" | Saturday, 17th Feb., 3 P.M. |
| SANDAKAN ... ... | "HINSANG" | Wed'day, 21st Feb., Noon. |

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FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.30. No reports from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly along from Vladivostock to Shanghai, and has increased considerably from Hongkong to Tourane. It is nearly stationary in the extreme South.

The anti-cyclone has spread southward.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.04 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.49 inch, against an average of 1.99 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock ... | North winds, fresh; fine to cloudy. |
| Formosa Channel ... ... | N.E. winds, strong. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamokok | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... | The same as No. 1. |

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9TH FEBRUARY, A.M.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer at Sea Level | Temperature. | Humidity | Wind Direction | Wind Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 6 a. | 30 16 | 3 | — | N | 6 | b |
| Nemuro | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakodate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokio | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kuchi | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nagasaki | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oshima | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ishi'jma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bonin Is. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cheroo | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weihaiwei | — | 30 25 | 26 | 57 | NW | 4 | b |
| Hankow | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ichang | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiukiang | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shangaha | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai | — | 30 32 | 28 | — | N | 1 | f |
| Gutzlaff | — | 3 ..7 | 30 | 83 | NW | 4 | b |
| Sharp Peak | — | 30 10 | 46 | 17 | N | 6 | b |
| Amoy | 9 a. | 30 38 | 48 | 76 | Na | 2 | b |
| Swatow | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taihoku | 5 a. | 30 19 | 48 | 95 | N | 1 | r |
| Taichu | — | 30 14 | 0 | — | NNE | 4 | r |
| Tainan | — | 30 13 | 50 | — | N | 6 | r |
| Koshun | — | 29 97 | 59 | — | NW | 1 | b |
| Pescadores | — | 30 17 | 52 | — | NNW | 6 | r |
| Canton | 6 a. | 30 29 | 39 | 91 | N | 2 | r |
| Hongkong | — | 30 21 | 46 | 83 | NNE | 4 | r |
| Gap Rock | — | 30 21 | — | — | NNW | 5 | b |
| Macao | — | 30 24 | 43 | 51 | NNW | 2 | b |
| Wuchow | 9 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hoihow | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 7 a. | 29 95 | 55 | 55 | NE | 4 | c |
| Tourane | — | 30 10 | 64 | — | ENE | 4 | of |
| Cape St. James | — | 29 93 | 72 | — | ENE | 6 | c |
| Aparri | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dagupan | — | 29 89 | 72 | 92 | NNW | 4 | c |
| Manila | — | 29 92 | 75 | 89 | NNE | 1 | b |
| Legaspi | — | 29 91 | 75 | 86 | — | 0 | b |
| Tacloban | — | 29 83 | 75 | 94 | WNW | 1 | c |
| Iloilo | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Surigao | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Labuan | — | 29 83 | 77 | 94 | SW | 2 | b |

T. F. CLARKE, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 8th.

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 30.16 | 30.36 | 30.19 |
| Temperature | 56 | 48 | 57 |
| Humidity | 85 | 63 | 53 |
| Wind Direction | NNW | NNW | West |
| Force | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Weather | c | b | b |
| Rain | — | — | 0.04 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 61
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 46

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 16th February.

| Days of Week | Days of Month | HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time. | Height | LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time. | Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Satur. | 10 | m 11 23 | 4 8 | m 5 19 | 1 4 |
| | | 11 4 s | 5 3 | s 4 52 a | 2 7 |
| Sun. | 11 | m 11 47 | 5 0 | m 6 45 | 1 7 |
| | | 11 42 s | 5 6 | s 5 31 a | 2 7 |
| Mon. | 12 | 0 19 s | 5 2 | m 6 0 | 2 2 |
| | | | | 6 15 s | 2 7 |
| Tues. | 13 | m 0 25 | 5 1 | m 6 28 | 2 6 |
| | | 0 58 s | 5 6 | 7 16 s | 2 8 |
| Wed | 14 | m 1 20 | 4 5 | m 6 47 | 2 9 |
| | | 1 50 s | 5 8 | 9 8 s | 2 7 |
| Thur. | 15 | m 2 25 | 3 8 | m 7 7 | 3 1 |
| | | 2 50 s | 5 1 | 10 52 s | 2 4 |
| Fri. | 16 | m 4 39 | 3 4 | m 33 | 3 3 |
| | | 3 56 s | 5 4 | | |

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

12

# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

63

# C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI | "WENCHOW" | On 10th Feb., Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "YINGCHOW" | On 11th Feb., D'light. |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK | "CHANGCHOW" | On 11th Feb., Noon. |
| PAKHOI and HAIPHONG | "SUNGKIANG" | On 12th Feb., 10 A.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "CHINHUA" | On 14th Feb., Noon. |
| SHANGHA | "SINKIANG" | On 15th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TAMING" | On 21st Feb., Noon. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

4

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "HAITAN" ... ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, | 13th Feb., at 11 A.M. |
| "HAICHING" ... | Capt. W. C. Passmore ... | THURSDAY, | 15th Feb., at 11 A.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

24

# P. & O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers to Colombo | Leave Hongkong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles 1917 | Due at London 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong About |
|---|---|

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| Steamers. | Leave H'kong about | Leave S'pore about | Due at M'seilles, if calling about | Due London about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Intermediate | Service is | Temporarily | Suspended. | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.... | § YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada 12,500 | WED'DAY, Feb., at Noon. | 14th |
| | § TAMBA MARU Capt. Akamatsu 12,506 | TUESDAY Mar., at Noon. | 6 h |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE. | | | |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON. | | | |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO. | | | |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE ... ... | TENSHIN MARU Capt. Shira 8,000 | WED'DAY. Feb. | 14th |
| NIAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. ... ... | § TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda 16,500 | SATURDAY, Feb., at 10 A.M. | 10th |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. ... ... ... | § MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka 16 000 | MONDAY, Feb., at 10 A.M. | 12th |
| | § KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope 16,000 | THURSDAY, Feb., at 10 A.M. | 22nd |

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 298 and 299.

5

# EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK — MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 298 and 299.

5

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer | Tons and Speed | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| KOREA MARU ... ... ... | 18,000 — 18 knots ... | TUES., 13th Feb; Noon. |
| SIBERIA MARU ... ... | 18,000 — 18 knots ... | MON., 26th Feb. |
| TENYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 23,000 — 21 knots ... | TUES., 6th Mar. |
| NIPPON MARU ... ... ... | 11,0 0 — 15 knots ... | SATUR., 24th Mar. |
| SHINYO MARU ... ... ... | 22,000 — 21 knots ... | MON., 2nd April. |
| PERSIA MARU ... ... ... | 9,000 — 14 knots ... | MON., 16th April. |

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G$2.50 ... " G$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

| FOR | STEAMER | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. ... ... ... ... | | |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

2

# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

**North American Line.** (TRANS PACIFIC). FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU" ... ... ... ... ... ... MONDAY, 19th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "KAIJO MARU" | SUNDAY, | 11th Feb at 10 A.M. |
| "SOSHU MARU" | THURSDAY, | 15th Feb, at 8 A.M. |

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess to Cargo

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|---|---|---|
| Tai O ... | 5.0 P.M. | — |
| Tai Po ... | 10.00 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow | 2.00 P.M. | |
| Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui | 4.00 P.M. | |
| Aberdeen, Aytau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Saatin, Stanley | 4.30 P.M. | |
| Canton Samshui and Wuchow ... ... | 7.30 A.M. Regr. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao ... ... ... | 7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Kongmoon ... ... ... | 5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 5.00 P.M. |
| Namtau and Sanmei ... | 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun ... ... ... | 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For | On Week-days | On Sundays Holiday | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macao ... | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Canton ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung ... | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Shek Ki ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Kongmoon ... | 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kumchuk | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P. |
| Kaukong ... | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.


YOUR
MOTOR BOATS AND CARS

Cannot move without a good Spark.




CROWN DRY CELLS

are the most reliable on the market for

Bells, Telephones or Ignition Coils.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

17

*Grand Prize of Honour*
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915

ASAHI-BEER
SOLD EVERYWHERE

64

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.


## COMMERCIAL.

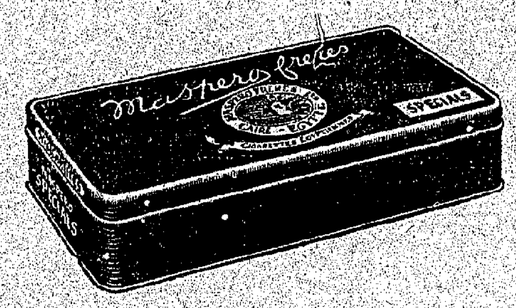
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | February 9th. |
|---|---|
| On London.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 2/4½ |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2/4⅝ |
| Bank Bills at 30 days' sight | 2/4⅝ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 2/4⅝ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 2/5⅛ |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 2/5⅛ |
| On Paris.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 330½ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 341 |
| On New York.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 56½ |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight | — |
| On Bombay.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 173 nom |
| On Calcutta.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 173 nom. |
| On Shanghai.— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight | — |
| On Yokohama.—On demand | 110½ |
| On Manila.—On demand—Peso | 113 |
| On Singapore.—On demand | 101½ |
| On Batavia.—On demand | 136½ |
| On Haiphong.—On demand | 2⅛% pm n. |
| On Saigon.—On demand | 2⅛% pm. n. |
| On Bangkok.—On demand | 64⅜ |
| Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate | $8.35 n. |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael | $ 47.80 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 37 9/16 d. |

Subsidiary Coins.

| | per cent |
|---|---|
| Hongkong 20 cents pieces | $0.05 Premium. |
| Hongkong 10 „ | 0.10 „ |
| Canton 20 „ | $2.60 discount. |
| Canton 10 „ | $2.70 „ |


Maspero frères




"SPECIALS" "SPECIALS"

$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by—

MASPERO FRÈRES,

CAIRO, EGYPT.

15


## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 9TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

| Stocks. | Paid-up Value. | Official Quotation 10.30 A.M. | Closing Quotation. | Last Dividend. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banks.— | | | | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | $125 | $720 | | £2 3 0 int. act. 1916 |
| Insurances.— | | | | |
| Cantons | $50 | $375 | | $25 for 1914 |
| China Fires | $20 | $155 | | $9 for 1914 |
| Hongkong Fires | $50 | $367½ | | $27 for 1914 |
| North Chinas | £5 | Tls. 150 | | 27½% for 1915 |
| Unions | $100 | $900 | | $60 for 1914 |
| Yangtszes | $60 | $255 | | $18 for 1914 |
| Shipping.— | | | | |
| Douglas S.S. Co. | $50 | $114, buy. $114½, sel. | | $14 for year ending 30.6.15 $1 for 1915 |
| Canton Steamboats | $15 | $20½, buyers | | |
| Indo-China Pref. | £5 | $41½ | | 8/- int. for 1916 |
| Do. Def. | £5 | $129, sales | | 10/- int. for 1916 |
| Star Ferry Co. | $10 | $33, buyers | | $2.10 for year ending 30.4.16 |
| Refineries.— | | | | |
| China Sugars | $100 | $126½, s. & b. | | $12 for 1915 |
| Malabon Sugars | P30 | $39, buyers | | First year |
| Docks, Wharves and Godowns.— | | | | |
| Kowloon Wharf Co. | $50 | $86, s. & b. | | $3.50 for 1915 |
| H. and W. Dock Co. | $50 | $125½, b. 126, | | $2½ int. for 1916 |
| Shanghai Docks | Tls. 100 | Tls. 85, sel. [s. | | Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16 |
| Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.— | | | | |
| Central Estates | $100 | $93 | | $7 for 1916 |
| Hongkong Hotels | $50 | $112, sellers | | $3 for ½ year |
| Hongkong Lands | $100 | $91, sellers | | $7 for 1916 |
| Humphreys Estates | $10 | $7, b. 7.10, s. | | 35 cents for 1915 |
| Kowloon Lands | $30 | $35, sellers | | $2½ for 1915 |
| West Points | $50 | $73, sellers | | $5.25 for 1916 |
| Oils.— | | | | |
| Langkats | G10 | Tls. 21, sel. | | Tl. 1 for year ending 31.10.15 |
| Shells | £1 | 106/- | | 2/- int. account 1916 |
| Ural Caspian | £1 | 32/9 | | 9% for 1915/16 |
| Mining.— | | | | |
| Kailans | £1 | 36/- | | 1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.16 |
| Raubs | £1 | $2.40, sellers | | None since 1910 |
| Tronoh | £1 | 31/6 | | 3/- int. account 1916 |
| Cotton Mills.— | | | | |
| Ewo | Tls. 50 | T. 145 | | Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16 |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 10 | T. 13½, sel. | | T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16 |
| Shanghai | Tls. 50 | T. 115 | | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5 | Tls. 5½, sel. | | Nil for 1915 |
| Miscellaneous.— | | | | |
| China Borneos | $10 | $8 | | 72 cents for 1915 |
| China Lights | $5 | $4.60, buy. | | None since 1906 |
| China Providents | $10 | $9, sa. & s. | | 70 cents for 1915 |
| Dairy Farms | $5 | $25½ | | $3 for year ending 31.7.16 |
| Green Island Cement | $10 | $11.40, buy. | | $0.60 for 1915 |
| Hongkong Electrics | $10 | $49, buyers | | $2.25 for year ending 29.2.16 |
| Hongkong Ices | $25 | $160 | | $2 int. account 1916 |
| Hongkong Ropes | $10 | $34½ | | $1 int. account 1916 |
| Hongkong Steels | $10 | $10, sales | | None for year ending 31.5.16 |
| Hongkong Trams | 5/- | $7.20, sales | | Int. 7% account 1916 |
| Peak Trams Old | $10 | $10 | | 7% for year ending do. [30.4.16 |
| Do. New | $1 | $1 | | |
| Steam Laundries | $5 | $20 | | 25 cents for year ending 31.5.16 |
| Union Waterboats | $10 | $15½, x. div. buy. | | $1.25 for 1916 |
| Watson & Co. | $10 | $6½, buyers | | 70 cents for 1915 |
| Wm. Powell, Limited | $7 | $6 | | None since 1914 |

| Rubbers (Singapore Currency) | Paid up Value. | Year Ends. | Latest Quotation. | Dividend for Last Year. | Int. Div. to Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alor Gajahs | $1 | Sept. | $3.90 | 65 p. c. | — |
| Ayer Panas | $5 | Jan. | $11.70 | 35 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Glenealy | $1 | Oct. | $2.30 | 30 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Kedah | $1 | Apl. | $4.00 | 42½ p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Kempas | $2 | June | $3.10 | 40 p. c. | — |
| Malaka Pinda | $1 | Aug. | $2.35 | 30 p. c. | — |
| Malakoff | $2 | Dec. | $4.65 | 35 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| New Serendah | $2 | Dec. | $4.30 | 20 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Sandycroft | $2 | Jan. | $5.00 | 23 p. c. | 12½ p. c. |
| Tapah | $10 | Dec. | $21.00 | 25 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Plantation Rubber in London | | | 3/3 | | |

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.


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## BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ... ... | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— | $15,000,000 |
| Silver ... ... ... | $18,000,000 |
| | $33,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, E. V. D. Parr, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ... ... ... | $10,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsaunghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Tanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Teinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton, Kuehyang, Peking, Kueihu's Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ... ... ... | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... | £1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | £1,200,000 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... ... | Yen 20,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ... ... | „ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds ... ... | „ 4,880,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Tamsui, Taihoku, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore Somebaiya.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [104

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch [St., London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed „ ... ... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up „ ... ... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund „ ... ... | 550,000 |

Bankers:

The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Galle | Karachi | Penang |
| Calcutta | Hongkong | Kota Bhara | Rangoon |
| Colombo | Howrah | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Kandy | Madras | Singapore |
| Port Louis (Mauritius) | | | |

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [82

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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